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Intelligence Information Cable

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ROUTINE

IN 461591

PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES

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~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM~~

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

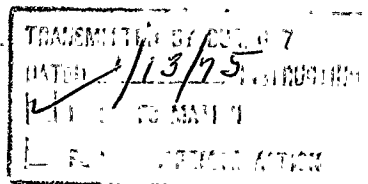
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~~SECRET~~

DIST 10 JANUARY 1975

Profile 109-12-201

COUNTRY: ARGENTINA



b1 per CIA

SUBJECT: INTENTION OF THE ARGENTINE FEDERAL POLICE TO
RETALIATE FOR THE DEATH OF A POLICE OFFICER BY
KILLING A NUMBER OF ARGENTINE TERRORIST LEADERS

ACQ:

b1 per CIA

SOURCE:

1. COMMENT: ON 26 DECEMBER 1974 AN ABORTIVE ATTEMPT

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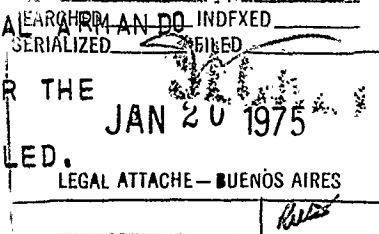
WAS MADE TO ABDUCT TWO FOREIGN EXECUTIVES OF LEVER BROTHERS,

ARGENTINA, AS THEY WERE EN ROUTE TO THEIR OFFICES IN BUENOS

AIRES. DURING THE INCIDENT, FEDERAL POLICE OFFICIAL

OMAR CADENZZI, WHO WAS ACTING AS A GUARD FOR THE

EXECUTIVES IN HIS OFF-DUTY HOURS, WAS SHOT AND KILLED.



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PAGE 2 OF 3 PAGES

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(classification)

(dissem controls)

CADENAZZI'S PARTNER, ASSISTANT POLICE INSPECTOR LUIS ALBERTO RODRIGUEZ, WAS WOUNDED. THE TWO EXECUTIVES WERE ABLE TO ESCAPE WHILE THE TERRORISTS WERE CONCENTRATING ON THE TWO POLICE OFFICIALS WHO WERE RIDING IN A BACK-UP VEHICLE.

2. IN EARLY JANUARY 1975 MIGUEL ANGEL RODRIGUEZ, A FORMER LEADER OF THE LIBERATION ARMY-22 AUGUST (EL-22 AUGUST--FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE 22 AUGUST FACTION OF THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY--ERP-22 AUGUST), IDENTIFIED THE PICK-UP TRUCK USED BY THE TERRORISTS IN THE ABORTIVE KIDNAP ATTEMPT AS BELONGING TO THE EL-22 AUGUST. BASED ON THE DESCRIPTIONS PROVIDED, HE IDENTIFIED SOME OF THE PARTICIPANTS AS MEMBERS OF THE EL-22 AUGUST.

3. BASED ON RODRIGUEZ' INFORMATION, ELVIO ROSSI, DEPUTY CHIEF OF FEDERAL POLICE, HAS ORDERED THAT RETALIATORY MEASURES BE TAKEN AGAINST EL-22 AUGUST LEADERS; SPECIFICALLY, ROSSI ORDERED THAT EFFORTS BE MADE TO ASSASSINATE TEN EL-22 AUGUST MEMBERS. FEDERAL SECURITY (FEDERAL POLICE INTELLIGENCE) IS NOW ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE TEN INDIVIDUALS FROM A TARGET LIST OF APPROXIMATELY 14 EL-22 AUGUST MEMBERS. AMONG THE

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WARNING NOTICE
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(classification)

(dissem controls)

PROMINENT NAMES ON THIS LIST ARE GUSTAVO ADOLFO R O C A,
DANIEL H O P P E N AND FRANCISCO V E N T R I C I.
ACTION IS TO BE INITIATED AGAINST THE TERRORISTS WHENEVER
THEY ARE LOCATED. THE ASSASSINATIONS ARE TO BE CARRIED OUT
BY OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDICTMENTS AND THOSE FROM
THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF.

4. [] COMMENT: THE FOREGOING INDIVIDUALS ARE
WELL-KNOWN ARGENTINE SUBVERSIVES WHO ARE EXPERIENCED IN
CLANDESTINE EXISTENCE. THUS, THE FEDERAL POLICE MAY
HAVE SOME DIFFICULTY IN LOCATING THEM. []

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[]

5. [] DISSEM: EMBASSY, DEFATT, FBI AT BUENOS AIRES:
SENT TO CINCSO, CINCLANT,
REPORT CLASS SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEM.

CLASSIFIED BY RECORDED REPORTING OFFICER. EXEMPT FROM GENERAL
DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE OF E.O. 11652. EXEMPTION CATEGORY 5B
(2). IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE DATE OF AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION.

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1/28/75

~~SECRET~~

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-201)
FROM: LEGAT, BUENOS AIRES (109-2)(109-103)(P)
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA; IS - ARGENTINA;
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES; FPM - ARGENTINA.
BUDED: 2/15/75

Reference my airtel and LHM 12/11/74 under the
above dual caption.

ENCLOSURES

For the Bureau eight copies of an LHM dated
and captioned as above.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The enclosed LHM being submitted at this time
at the specific request of the Ambassador in connection
with a visit to Argentina on 2/19/75 of Secretary of State HENRY
KISSINGER. The Ambassador requested information in the
enclosed LHM in connection with Embassy reporting on the
terrorist situation to assist U. S. Secret Service and
Department of State security officials in arranging for
Secretary KISSINGER's visit. *Parag. unclassifiable Per State Dept
see State Dept. letter dated 1-23-85*

The enclosed LHM discloses only the more serious

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 8)
(1 - Foreign Liaison Unit)
2 - Buenos Aires
RWS:jn
(5)

4-25-81
CLASSIFIED BY 37063E1W/ACE/1A
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1, 6
Argentina Project

NOTE

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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BUE 109-2; 109-103

terrorist activities which have occurred since the submission of referenced LHM.

DISSEMINATION

Local dissemination has been made to the Ambassador, the [redacted] and the Regional Security Officer. [redacted]

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CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed LHM has been classified SECRET, ~~XGDS-1 and 2, Indefinite.~~

SOURCES

Refer to the attached Non-Symbol Source Page.;

Non-Symbol Source Page attached.

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NON-SYMBOL SOURCE PAGE

Collective confidential sources abroad referred to in the enclosed LHM are identified as follows: (S) (U)

Dr. ARTURO HORACIO POIRE (BUEfile 80-84)
Federal Police of Argentina (FPA)

Comisario Inspector JORGE CROVETTO (Buefile 80-87)

Chief of Federal Crime, FPA

Sub-Comisario CARLOS ALBERTO MONTENEGRO (Buefile 80-186) Department of Intelligence, FPA Estado Mayor (T-1)

Comisario Inspector OSVALDO J. DE BALDRICH (Buefile 80-185)

Chief of Intelligence (S) (U)
Buenos Aires Provincial Police (BAPP) (S) (U)

Captain JUAN LUCERO (Buefile 80-173)
Argentine Army Intelligence Service (AAIS)

Colonel JUAN RIVAS
AAIS

General ALBERTO S. CACERES (Buefile 64-14)
Commander of the Argentine Army
Gendarmeria Nacional (Border Guards) (S) (U)

HENRY ACKERMAN (Buefile 80-163)
Associated Press Representative (T-4)

Comisario FRANCISCO SPINOSA
Department of Federal Security, FPA (S) (U)

Colonel Alberto Valin
Chief AAIS (S) (U)

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30 JAN 75
0940

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TELEGRAM

INDICATE
☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

FROM

BUENOS AIRES

CLASSIFICATION

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E.O. 11652:
TAGS:
SUBJECT:

GDS
ASEC, PINS, AR
Over View of Terrorist Situation in Argentina

ACTION:

SecState WASHDC I M M E D I A T E

~~SECRET~~ BUENOS AIRES 0698

AMB
DCM
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ECON
USIS
CONSULAR
ADMN
LEGATT
CY
CHLON

From RSO Beckett

SUMMARY: This report is submitted for the purpose of keeping security elements of the Department informed as to local conditions which may affect the pending visit of the Secretary. This report will cover short summaries of specific terrorist actions between 1 January and 28 January, 1975; a condensed assessment analysis of the terrorist posture within Argentina and a composite of weapons and the technique of their employment currently being used by terrorist elements

Following is a chronological listing of violent incidents accredited to terrorism in Argentina from 1 January through 28 January, 1975. The information furnished ~~xxxx~~ cannot necessarily be considered all inclusive since the incidents contained in this report

DRAFTED BY:

RSO: GBECKETT:ac

DRAFTING DATE

1/28/75

TEL. EXT.

148

CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY

AMBASSADOR HILL

CLEARANCE:

POL
POL

Legatt
A/DCM - Mr. Hedberg

are those which have known to be reported. The source of this information comes from the local news media, reports to the RSC's office from the Federal Police GOA (FPA) and the Legal Attache's Office.

January 2, 1975

In Mendoza bombs were placed at the homes of the Communist Party's Secretary General, a leader of the Peronist University Youth and former advisor of Governor Alberto Martinez Boca.

The offices of the evening newspaper La Tarde were bombed.

January 3, 1975

Federal Police officer was standing on a street corner waiting for a bus, three men and a woman approached him with weapons in hand, ordered him to lie face down on the pavement and machine gunned him. They removed and took with them his weapon, belt and badge.

January 3, 1975

In La Plata industrialist Rudolf Leandro Saurnier was kidnapped when he stopped at a traffic light. Kidnapping was executed by armed men employing three vehicles.

January 10, 1975

Five bodies (unidentified) were found in a Buenos Aires Province. Bodies had been blown to pieces in two separate dynamitings.

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January 13, 1975

Editorial and Administrative offices of the newspaper El Atlantico were destroyed by a bomb.

January 15, 1975

A bomb attack was carried out against a Ford Motor Company showroom in Adrogué. The night watchman was slightly injured and ~~xxx~~ hospitalized as a result of the bombing.

January 17, 1975

A group of terrorists machine gunned the residence of the Mayor of San Miguel de Tucuman. After completing the machine gun attack against the Mayor's residence, the terrorists tossed Molotov bombs, causing minor damages. The Montonero guerrilla organization claimed credit for this action. A BAPP Officer was ambushed by terrorists in San Justo, BAP.

An FPA Officer was killed and another wounded when they attempted to question individuals distributing leftists propaganda near the Floresta Railroad Station.

January 20, 1975

A band of approximately 24 armed individuals dressed in green fatigue combat uniforms kidnapped and executed a farm worker in Tucuman. Subsequently this same band set fire to a station of the Tucuman Provincial Police (TFP), which was unoccupied.

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January 20, 1975 (continued)

TFP officials believe that the perpetrators of these acts were members of the ERP.

The residence of a construction workers official was machinegunned in Cordoba.

In Salta the residence of a former official of the municipal government was bombed.

The ERP took over a local television broadcasting station in Cordoba and broadcast propaganda for a short period of time utilizing a taped message.

January 21, 1975

A group of terrorists took over and burned the San Rafael Railroad Station in Tucuman.

In La Plata, the residence of a BAPP officer was forcibly entered and the credential and badge of this officer were stolen.

Two unoccupied houses were bombed by terrorists in Tucuman. In Bahia Blanca, BAP, a bomb attack was carried out against a private residence.

In Corrientes bomb attacks were carried out against two brothers, who are members of the Provincial Police. The Montoneros claimed credit for these bomb attacks.

January 23, 1975

A Doctor was kidnapped and subsequently found murdered in Tucuman.

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January 23, 1975 (continued)

The publishing facility of the newspaper "La Voz del Interior" was taken over and subsequently destroyed by right-wing terrorists belonging to the AAA organization. An FPA source reported that the individuals carrying out this attack against "La Voz del Interior" were the same individuals who had previously carried out a bomb attack against the printing facility of the leftist newspaper "El Mundo" in the FC during January, 1974.

January 24, 1975

In Bahía Blanca, BAP, terrorists broke into the residence of a local government official and assassinated him. The residence of the assassinated official had been subjected to a terrorist bombing during March, 1974.

In Tucumán the bodies of two ERP members were discovered. Members of the ERP broke into the residence of a private citizen and seriously wounded him during an assassination attempt.

In Córdoba the body of Rafael Gustavo Gigena was discovered in Villa Carlos Paz, Córdoba Province. The victim was the brother of Enrique Gigena, who was killed on November 20, 1974, during a shootout with the Córdoba Provincial Police.

January 25, 1975

An FPA Officer was robbed of his gun and badge in Rafael

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January 25, 1975 (continued)

Calzada, BAP.

A bomb attack was carried out against the Director of "El Diario", an afternoon newspaper published in La Plata. In Bahia Blanca, BAP, the law office of a local attorney was machine gunned.

In Tucuman the residence of a sugar workers union officer was bombed.

A Santa Fe Provincial Police Officer was kidnapped by several armed individuals. He was subsequently released after being subjected to a beating. His service revolver and police credentials were stolen.

January 26, 1975

The residence of a construction worker was bombed in Cordoba.

January 27, 1975

A bookstore was bombed in the FC.

In Viedma the residence of a provincial government official was bombed.

Four presumed terrorists forcibly entered a garage in Nunez, BAP, and stole two automobiles. In nearby Munro, BAP, six armed individuals presumed to be terrorists forcibly entered a garage and stole four automobiles. An official of the BAPP advised that the theft of automobiles by terrorists usually is a warning sign that some major

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January 26, 1975 (continued)

terrorist act will occur within the next few days.

In Cordoba six pounds of high explosives, together with blasting caps and fuses, were stolen from a construction site by presumed terrorists.

January 28, 1975

In the suburb of B.A. Armando Canziani, National Director for Regional Delegations of the Ministry of Labor and his bodyguard were assassinated by gunmen from a moving car.

II. On January 28th, 1975 a routine liaison meeting was held between members of the Security Office and senior members of the FPA. The topic of discussion was weaponry and its employment as known to be in use by terrorist elements.

1. CONVENTIONAL HAND/SHOULDER WEAPONS: Terrorist elements (ERP and Montoneros) have in their possession an extensive quantity of hand guns and shoulder weapons of the conventional type. These weapons are of various calibres and makes. Assassinations to date have been carried out using hand guns, shot guns, and sub machine guns.

2. CREW SERVED WEAPONS: The terrorists have mortars, recoilless rifles, bazookas, heavy machine guns, rocket launchers, anti-tank guns and anti-aircraft weapons.

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b. No information was furnished concerning the use of crew served machine gun, recoilless rifle or anti-tank and anti aircraft guns for assassinations.

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being supplied by Cuba. The detonator of the rocket is also being supplied from Cuba but are in short supply. Attempts by terrorists to successfully manufacture a detonator which is reliable have ~~not~~ been unsuccessful to date. It was the volunteered opinion of the FPA representatives that the terrorists were saving the use of the bazooka for a "spectacular". They also stated that the FPA had tested one of the rockets which was confiscated during the course of a ^{raid} ~~raid~~ and found that at 100 meters it would penetrate ^{50 millimeters} ~~100 millimeters~~ of armor plating.

d. Bombs. The FPA advised that bombs had been employed in the last six to eight months in the assassination or attempted assassination of well known personalities. i.e. General Pratx, September 30, 1974, Chief, FPA; Alberto Villar, November 1, 1974, and attempted assassination of Chief FPA Luis Margaride, December 23, 1974. In the Pratx case the bomb was affixed to the automobile with a magnetic device and fired by a mechanical timer. In the Villar incident the bomb was attached to the bottom of a motor cruiser and detonated by RF switch. The attempt on Margaride was carried out by employing a "claymore" detonated by RF switching.

1. According to FPA the bomb ~~presently~~ presenting

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the greatest threat is the Claymore. Terrorist factions have received construction information and employment techniques on these weapons from Cuba which in turn obtained its information from the Viet Nam conflict.

2. The current trend of employment is that of attaching the bomb to the side of a vehicle, ^{driving} ~~driving~~ the vehicle into position along a known route traveled by a dignitary and detonating it as the dignitary passes. They were of the opinion that the best defensive technique against the use of this bomb and the type of MO described is that of traveling large well used streets; because, it would not be in the terrorist interests to bring about mass killing of bystanders.
3. The type of explosives used in the Claymore varies. In some cases "plastique" is being employed, on the other hand the terrorists are making use of black powder and other explosives (fertilizer based) which can be easily combined and manufactured in their own workshops. In order to obtain the desired effects of explosion the terrorists vary the size of the Claymore.
4. The explosive experts of the FPA advised that they were beginning to study the possibility of bombing from "tunneling". To date they had no information.

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indicating such an operation had been carried out in Buenos Aires.

b. The major concerns of the FPA representatives are the techniques of detection and concealment of Claymores in building structures, streets, etc. for future activation.

III. SKP furnished the following condensed analysis of terrorism as related to left wing groups in Argentina.

1. At present, there are two left-wing terrorist groups in Argentina which have the capability to engage in more than sporadic acts of violence. They are the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP, the military arm of the Marxist-Leninist-oriented Revolutionary Worker's Party--PRT,) and the Montoneros, a self-proscribed armed force compiled from within the left-wing sector of the Peronist youth movement.

2. The Montoneros, which abruptly decided to go underground in September 1974 as a result of unofficial government and right-wing Peronist repression, are involved in efforts to consolidate their forces and organize themselves for a protracted struggle against the Argentine Government. Thus, while the Montoneros continue to carry out isolated terrorist acts--such as the assassination of former Police Chief Alberto Villar and the abduction of the Born Brothers,

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the primary focus of their activists thus far has been on internal organization and political action to gain adherents among supporters of Peronism. Recent information indicates that the Montoneros are in contact with a sector within the Argentine Army which is sympathetic to the formation of a "Peruvian-style" military government. According to this information the Montoneros feel their best hope for attaining political power in the future rests with the formation of an alliance of progressive military, labor and youth sectors. It is believed that the announced intention by the Peronist youth to form a "Descamisado" Political party is an effort to forge such an alliance. Thus, the Montoneros are believed to be reluctant to become too closely involved with the ERP, although certainly contact is maintained between the two groups, and to participate in actions which the Montoneros judge are counterproductive to their long range political objectives. While firm information on this is not available, it is estimated that the Montoneros have an armed force of approximately 2,000 trained combatants.

3. In contrast to the basically defensive military posture of the Montoneros, and despite the present period of reduced terrorist activity, the ERP continues to declare publicly its intention of engaging in

assassinations, kidnapping and other acts of violence.

The tactical plans of the ERP appear to be based on the objectives of dividing the Argentine body politic and fomenting sufficient unrest and public disorder to bring about a military coup d'etat. In this manner, and especially through growing polarization of political forces, the ERP hopes to be able to assume the leadership of the forces of the left, including the Montoneros, for the struggle against the eventual military government.

4. The current reduced terrorist activity on the part of the ERP is believed to be related to two basic developments. First and undoubtedly most important, is that the ERP is being subjected to strong repression by the Argentine security forces. The ERP has ~~zug~~ suffered substantial losses in men and material during the past three months. It is quite obviously on the defensive and is busily engaged in protective measures to prevent additional reversals. Secondly, the ERP is probably reassessing its tactics in the aftermath of its random assassination campaign against Argentine Army officers. There is evidence to suggest that ERP leaders belatedly came to the conclusion that the campaign, which was initiated in retaliation for the deaths of approximately 16 ERP combatants following the abortive ERP attack on a military

[regiment in the Province of Catamarca in August, 1974]

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had become a political liability and had resulted in reducing the image of the ERP among the general public. ERP leaders reportedly decided to select future terrorist targets with more care and to place more attention on political action projects. Related to this was the assessment by the ERP that the Argentine economy would begin to show signs of significant deterioration by mid-1975. Accordingly, the ERP has decided to undergo preparations for a new terrorist offensive in the March/April 1975 timeframe. Purportedly, this offensive is to be directed primarily against the economic base of the country, including sabotage against essential industries, and designed to contribute to the expected economic deterioration.

5. Such preparations are not expected to result in a complete hiatus of ERP terrorism during the period leading up to the projected new offensive. The ERP will undoubtedly take advantage of any opportunity to create discord in the country and bring additional pressures on government stability. For example, recent reporting has indicated that the ERP was considering some terrorist action immediately preceding or during the now postponed meeting for Foreign Ministers in Buenos Aires, which was originally scheduled to be held in March 1975. The purpose of such contemplated action was to attempt to disrupt the meeting and

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embarrass both the government and Secretary Kissinger. Reportedly, the ERP requested the assistance of the Montoneros in an attempt to abduct a U.S. business executive or a U.S. official in Buenos Aires during Secretary Kissinger's planned visit to the country. The ERP was allegedly not considering any direct action against the U.S. Secretary of State during his stay in Buenos Aires, primarily because of the expected protection he will be afforded by the local security services. While the Montoneros reportedly rejected the ERP request for assistance, and while the Foreign Ministers Meeting has been postponed, the possibility that the ERP will attempt some terrorist action on its own to embarrass Secretary Kissinger during his projected February visit cannot be discounted.

6. As with the Montoneros, clear information on the numerical strength of the ERP is not available. It is estimated that the ERP has some 400 to 600 trained combatants. Again, as with the Montoneros, this number only refers to armed and trained terrorists and does not include support personnel and sympathizers.

IV Subsequent summary reports will be submitted every seven to ten days as material is collected. Serious incident reports, should such occur, will be provided on an immediate basis.

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February 12, 1975

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-ARGENTINA;
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

Several confidential sources abroad provided the following chronological summary of the more serious terrorist acts carried out in Argentina during the period January 28, 1975 through February 9, 1975:

January 28, 1975

The Army of Liberation-August-22 Faction, a splinter group of the Argentine terrorist organization, the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), assassinated a ranking official of the Argentine Labor Ministry and his bodyguard in the Federal Capital (FC).

An Argentine citizen was wounded by gunfire by unidentified assailants in what appeared to be a traffic incident in the FC. Subsequently, T-1 reported that the assailants in this matter were officers of the Federal Police of Argentina (FPA) who became incensed at the failure of their victim to yield the right of way to their unmarked police cruiser.

In Corrientes, the residence of a Provincial Police official was machinegunned.

In Buenos Aires Province (BAP), a Buenos Aires Provincial Police (BAPP) corporal was gravely injured by machinegun fire while he was waiting for a bus.

In San Juan, a bomb exploded at the residence of a transport union official.

b1 per CIA

- 8 - Bureau
- 1 - Ambassador Hill
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - RSO
- 1 - Defense Attache
- 2 - Bue (109-2) (P)

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Exempt from General Declassification
Schedule of Executive Order 11652
Exemption Category 5B (1) (2)
Automatically declassified on INDET

(1) - 109-103 (P) All sources mentioned herein have
furnished reliable information in
the past.

RWS:gjk
(14)

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4-26-01
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Argentine Project

109-103-206

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-ARGENTINA;
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

In Cordoba, a violent shoot-out took place at the headquarters of the Automotive Workers Union.

In Rosario, the residence of a carpenter was fired upon and subjected to an incendiary bomb attack.

January 29, 1975

In La Plata, BAP, the son of a high-ranking Argentine union official was assassinated. This individual was an officer in the Construction Workers Union in La Plata.

T-2 advised that BAPP investigation established that this assassination was probably related to union matters.

In La Plata, bomb attacks were carried out against the residences of three executives of the Swift Meat Packing Company.

In Mar Del Plata, BAP, the Montonero guerrilla organization kidnapped the director of a construction company.

In San Juan, a National Deputy of the Partido Bloquista was severely beaten by the provincial police when he allegedly resisted their attempts to search his residence for arms.

January 30, 1975

In Cordoba, a bomb attack was carried out against a private residence and a bar.

In Wilde, BAP, a bomb attack was carried out against a chemical company.

In Avellaneda, BAP, terrorists took over a factory of Molinos Rio De La Plata, distributed propaganda and threw tear gas grenades.

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RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-ARGENTINA;
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

January 31, 1975

In the Federal Capital, several Molotov bombs were discovered near the University of Buenos Aires School of Medicine, where the Eleventh International Legal Medicine Seminar was being held.

In Baradero, BAP, the body of an unidentified male was discovered. This individual had been shot several times and was gagged.

In BAP, the body of a male individual was discovered in the Men's Room of a railroad station. This individual had been shot through the head and according to T-3, the FPA ruled out suicide.

February 1, 1975

The Mar Del Plata offices of a construction company were subjected to a bomb attack. The victim construction company is owned by Carlos Dazeo, who was kidnapped by the Montoneros on January 29, 1975.

In Rosario, a bomb exploded at the residence of a retired Santa Fe Provincial Police (SFPP) officer.

In Rosario, a bomb was detonated at the residence of the son of an Argentine Army non-commissioned officer.

The residence of an engineer with the Esso Petrochemical Corporation was bombed in Rosario.

The residence of an active-duty Santa Fe Provincial Police officer was bombed in Rosario.

A pickup truck parked near the Argentine Army Second Corps Headquarters was destroyed by an explosive device in Rosario.

RE: . FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-ARGENTINA;
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

In Rosario, a bomb was detonated at the office of Cura Brothers Company.

The Argentine Navy Recruitment office in Rosario was subjected to a bomb attack.

A private Argentine citizen discovered a bomb near his residence on the way to work in Rosario. The bomb exploded while being handled, causing this individual's right hand to be amputated.

A bomb exploded in Rosario at a textile factory.

A bomb was deactivated by SFPP officers at the residence of an SFPP official in Rosario. Also, the SFPP deactivated a bomb at the office of a tire company in Rosario.

The ERP broke into the Civil Registry in Rosario and stole documentation.

In San Cristobal, FC, a body was discovered. According to T-3, the body had been riddled with bullets and FPA investigation established that the victim was a terrorist.

In Rosario, a branch of the newspaper, "La Capital", was bombed.

In San Luis, a bomb exploded at the residence of an Argentine National Deputy.

In Bahia Blanca, EAP, the law office of a local attorney was broken into and vandalized. The perpetrators of the act painted Montonero propaganda with aerosol spray before leaving the premises.

February 2, 1975

In Rosario, an SFPP officer was assassinated.

A bomb was located in a railroad freight car and deactivated by SFPP officers in Rosario. The freight car was

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RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-ARGENTINA;
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

parked on a railroad siding and destined for a chemical company.

In Rosario, the SFPP deactivated a bomb at the residence of a Justicialista Party leader in San Lorenzo.

In San Miguel, BAP, a Molotov bomb was thrown against an automotive transport truck.

In Moron, BAP, a badly decomposed body was discovered.

February 3, 1975

In Santa Fe, a badly decomposed body was discovered. The hands and feet of the body were tied with wire.

In Villa Urquiza, BAP, unidentified armed individuals took over a private parking garage and stole three automobiles. One of the stolen automobiles was a red Ford Falcon sedan.

In Cordoba, five individuals armed with machineguns attacked the residence of a private Argentine businessman. Subsequently, the residence was subjected to an incendiary attack.

February 4, 1975

In Salta, a bomb detonated at the residence of the former vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies.

In Tucuman, a sugar workers union official and three of his bodyguards were assassinated.

A powerful bomb was detonated at the residence of a high-ranking officer of the Tucuman Provincial Police.

In BAP, various armed individuals assaulted a BAPP officer and stole his service revolver and police identification.

In the Federal Capital, approximately fifteen armed individuals kidnapped the owner of a cold storage company.

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-ARGENTINA;
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

February 5, 1975

An Argentine Army soldier died as a result of wounds sustained in 1971, when an Argentine Army truck convoy, of which he was a part, was ambushed by the ERP.

In Junin, terrorists wounded the owner of a private business concern during an attack. The victim is married to the daughter of the former governor of BAP.

The blind-folded body of an unidentified individual was discovered machinegunned in the FC.

In BAP, a body was discovered in the burned-out shell of an automobile. The body had been riddled with bullets.

February 6, 1975

In Cordoba, a bomb exploded at the residence of a typewriter sales executive.

February 7, 1975

An executive of the Alba Paint Company, a subsidiary of the Bunge & Born Company, was assassinated in BAP. Perpetrators of the act utilized a red Ford Falcon sedan with a siren in order to intercept their victim before assassinating him.

A similar vehicle was stolen on February 3, 1975 from a private parking garage in Villa Urquiza, as noted above.

Subsequently, T-4 advised that various news agencies received a communique from the ERP claiming credit for the assassination.

In BAP an executive of a heater company was kidnapped by the Montoneros.

A shoot-out took place at the office of the Alianza

~~SECRET~~

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-ARGENTINA;
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

Libertadora Nacionalista (ALN) at the FC. A youth was killed as a result of the shoot-out.

February 8, 1975

The Montoneros carried out a Molotov bomb attack against the residence of a Telephone Company official in San Isidro, BAP.

February 9, 1975

In Mar Del Plata, an executive of a food catering company was kidnapped by several individuals armed with automatic weapons.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TELEGRAM

1100
14 FEB 75
1803

INDICATE
☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

FROM Amembassy BUENOS AIRES

CLASSIFICATION ~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

E.O. 11652:

TAGS:

SUBJECT:

N/A

PINS, ASEC, AR

National Deputy Assassinated - PRIORITY.

ACTION:

Secstate WASHDC

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~ BUENOS AIRES 1100

AMB
POL (3)
POL/R
ECOA
SGLATT
USIS
DAC
MILAP (2)
LEGATT
SY
CARON
RF

1. National Deputy Hipolito Acuna was shot at midday on Feb 14 while leaving his house in the City of Santa Fe. Three persons were reported to have fired at him and he died 2 hours later in a hospital as a result of his wounds. Acuna was from MID faction of FREJULI and was therefore extreme. probably not identified with either political ~~XXXXXX~~ The ~~XXXXXX~~ motivation for his ~~XXXXXX~~ assassination is thus not yet clear.
2. In addition, while details are lacking at this point, 3 other political killings were reported to have ~~occurred~~ occurred today. Two were reportedly leftists killed by ~~XXX~~ AAA and 1 retired Navy AGO ~~XXXXXX~~ apparently killed by terrorists.

HELD

109-103 - 2/3

DELETED BY: 128
POL:DCJebb:db

DEPARTING DATE
2/14/75

SEC. EXT.
121

CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION COVERED BY
POL:WSSmith

CITE PLANCES:

DOM JUSTICE

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE AMBASSADOR
VIA THE DCM

2/28/75

LEGAL ATTACHE ROBERT W. SCHERRER

KIDNAPPING OF HUGO ALFREDO ANZOARREGUI
CHIEF JUSTICE
BUENOS AIRES PROVINCIAL SUPREME COURT

On 2/28/75, an official of the Buenos Aires Provincial Police advised that captioned individual was abducted by presumed terrorists this morning in Monte Grande. Source advised Buenos Aires Provincial Police have launched an extensive investigation.

1 - Addressee
cc's: 1 - POL

1 - POL-R

1 - SY

1 - DAO

(3) - Bue (109-103)

(1-109-NEW) (Above) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(1 - 80-185-Baldri) ~~Classified By 5931~~

gjk RWS:gjk

lws (8)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Exempt from General Declassification
Schedule of Executive Order 11652
Exemption Category 5B(2)
Automatically declassified on IMDET

DECLASSIFIED BY 39063ELW/BCE/DC
ON 4-26-01
Argentina Project

lws

217

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

3/6/75

THE AMBASSADOR
VIA DCM

LEGAL ATTACHE

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL POLICE OF ARGENTINA

On 2/26/75, an FPA official assigned to the
Department of Federal Security, made available the follow-
ing information: (S) (U)

A recent incident took place in Cordoba Province
when security officials assigned to Governor RAUL OSCAR
LACABANNE there detected that RAFAEL GUSTAVO GIGENA was a
member of the ERP and apparently had frequent contact with
an FPA Official Principal assigned to the FPA delegation
in Cordoba. Governor LACABANNE's security detail picked up
GIGENA and subjected him to torture during which he admitted
that he was an ERP double Agent reporting to the ERP on
activities of the FPA in Cordoba. GIGENA entered the FPA
as an intelligence agent approximately three years ago and
had been assigned to Cordoba as a penetration agent in the
ERP. Governor LACABANNE's security detail then picked up
the Official Principal assigned to the FPA Cordoba delegation,
who was GIGENA's control. This Official Principal was subjected
to torture and was found to have no knowledge that GIGENA was
in fact an ERP double Agent working against the FPA. Ultimately,
FPA Chief LUIS MARGARIDE learned of the detention of the
Official Principal & GIGENA and demanded their release. The
Official Principal was eventually returned to the FPA; however,
GIGENA's body was discovered on 1/24/75 in Villa Carlos Paz,
Cordoba Province. (S) (U)

FPA Chief MARGARIDE was so incensed over this
incident that he ordered the FPA delegation in Cordoba to
be severely reduced and removed FPA troops from the Province.
The incident also resulted in the resignation of Cordoba
Provincial Police Chief LUIS GARCIA REY. It should be noted
that GIGENA's sister was also a member of the ERP, who had
been killed on 11/20/74 in the shootout with the Cordoba
Provincial Police. (S) (U)

- 1 - Addressee
- 1 - POL
- 1 - POL/R
- 1 - SY
- 1 - DAO
- 3 - Buenos Aires
 - (1 - 64-2K)
 - (1 - 109-103)
 - (1 - 80-84)

RWS:jn

(8)

CLASSIFIED BY 39063ELW/BCE/R

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1.6

~~SECRET~~

Argentina Project for

Classified By 5931

Exempt from General Declassification
Schedule of Executive Order 11652

Exemption Category 5B(2)

Automatically declassified on INDET

109-103-221

b1 per CIA

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~~SECRET~~

THE AMBASSADOR
VIA DCH

3/12/75

LEGAL ATTACHE

ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

On 3/11/75, an official of the Argentine Army Intelligence Service (SIE), made available the following information: ~~(S)~~ (U)

The SIE has positively identified the betrayer of an Army convoy, which was ambushed in early 1971 near Pilar, Buenos Aires Province, by a joint Commando of the ERP-FAL, as Army Conscript JORGE OSVALDO PARETS. PARETS was born on 3/6/50 and has Argentine CI 6.382.244. ~~(S)~~ (U)

During the ambush an Argentine Army Lieutenant was killed and subsequently during February, 1975, an enlisted man, who had been wounded, died. ~~(S)~~ (U)

1 - Addressee

- 1 - POL
- 1 - POL/R
- 1 - SY
- 1 - DAO

- 2 - Buenos Aires
 - (1 - 109-103)
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RWS:jn
(7)

Classified by 5931
Exempt from General Declassification
Schedule of Executive Order 11652
Exemption Category 5B(2)
Automatically declassified on INDET

~~4-21-01~~
~~CLASSIFIED BY 39463 FAW/BCB/PG~~
~~DECLASSIFY ON: ESK 1,6~~
~~Argentinian Project~~

~~SECRET~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

232

12 MAR 75
1402

TELEGRAM

INDICATE
☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

FROM
Ambassy BUENOS AIRES

CLASSIFICATION
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

R.O. 11652:
TAGS:
SUBJECT: Terrorists Kill Five Policemen and Attack Chrysler Plant
ACTION: Secstate WASHDC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ BUENOS AIRES 1722

1. In five incidents in four days terrorists have killed 5 policemen and a police doctor. One of the policemen was killed and ~~and~~ another wounded in a March 10 attack on a police post in a Buenos Aires suburb. A police station in La Plata was also fired upon and ~~bomb~~ bombed on March 10. Two policemen were ~~killed~~ killed on March 11 and two more on March 12 in attacks on police posts on the General Paz highway which rings the Federal Capital. A police doctor was shot and killed on March 7 in Rosario. In total there have been fifteen policemen killed since the first of the year.
2. Terrorists used grenades to destroy six ~~automobiles~~ automobiles at the Chrysler plant near Buenos Aires. No injuries were reported. A Montoneros communique claimed credit for the act saying it was in retribution of Asst. Sec. Rogers.

DRAFTED BY:

POL:WSSmith

DRAFTING DATE

3/12/75

TEL. EXT.

128

CONTENT AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:

POL:WSSmith

CLEARANCES:

AMBASSADOR ROBERT C. HILL

DCM:JJM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

preparatory trip for the visit of Secretary Kissinger.
is

3. The rash of attacks on police ~~are~~ at least in part the work of the Montoneros as, according to SRF, they were responsible for ambushing a police vehicle on Feb. 28 in a Buenos Aires suburb. Three of the four policemen riding in it were killed. As policemen are responsible for a large portion of rightwing terrorism this may be the Montoneros (and possibly the ERP's) method of retaliation.

~~HTM~~
HTM

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

THE AMBASSADOR
VIA DCN

3/14/75

LEGAL ATTACHE

ANONYMOUS THREAT AGAINST
GENERAL MOTORS ARGENTINA'S
COMPTROLLER

On 3/13/75, GORDON BOLING, General Motors Argentina's Financial Director, advised that during the afternoon of 3/10/75, the wife of General Motor Argentina's Comptroller, DUILIO DI BELLA, received an anonymous telephone call at the DI BELLA residence during which the caller told Mrs. DI BELLA that her husband had better watch his step or there would be serious consequences. BOLING advised the caller did not identify himself with any terrorist organization nor did he give any indication that he was connected with any labor organization.

BOLING advised that the DI BELLA residence has had guards assigned to it for a considerable period of time, and that in view of the threat the Buenos Aires Provincial Police are providing two armed escorts for DI BELLA and arrangements have been made for a follow car with three armed off-duty officers to accompany DI BELLA.

- 1 - Addressee
 - 1 - POL
 - 1 - POL/R
 - 1 - ECON COUNSELOR
 - 1 - SY
 - (1) - Buenos Aires (109-103)
- RWS:jn
(6)

4-26-01 39062 ELM/ACE/PC
Argentinian Project

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT		
<p>NOTE: This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sec. 793 and 794. The transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">SECRET NOFORN SECRET NOFORN (Classification and Control Markings)</p>		
<p style="text-align: right;">This report contains unprocessed information. Plans and/or policies should not be evolved or modified solely on the basis of this report.</p>		
1. COUNTRY: Argentina	8. REPORT NUMBER:	b3 per DIA
2. SUBJECT: (U) Worsening Terror Situation in Argentina (U)	9. DATE OF REPORT: 1975, Mar 21	
3. ISC NUMBER: N/A	10. NO. OF PAGES: 13	
4. DATE OF INFORMATION: 1974 Dec - 1975 March	11. REFERENCES:	
5. PLACE AND DATE OF ACQ: 1974 Dec - 1975 March Argentina	13. PREPARED BY: Buenos Aires	b3 per DIA
6. EVALUATION: SOURCE INFORMATION		
7. SOURCE: A: Press (Various) B: USEMB REPORT: LEGATT C: RECORDS		
15. SUMMARY: This IR forwards a chronological listing of some of the presumed and/or known terrorist activities in Argentina during the Dec 1974 through March 1975 timeframe; report is essentially raw material; [redacted] of significance of data and potential projections. (U)		(Leave Blank) b3 per DIA
NO FORN to Protect Source B and to avoid embarrassment to GOA.		
1. (U) Dec 2, 1974 Tucuman: Capt. Viola, Argentine Army, Assassinated - his 3 year old daughter also killed.		
2. (U) Dec 5, 1974 Buenos Aires: La Cantabrica Manager assassinated - firm manager shot by ERP who distributed leaflets accusing manager of mistreating workers.		
3. (U) Dec 7, 1974 Buenos Aires: Brother of ERP activist Oscar Montenegro, Luis Montenegro, found murdered.		
16. DISTRIBUTION BY ORIGINATOR: USCINCSO USARSO USNAVSO USAFSO -LEGATT	17. DOWNGRADING DATA: (TOP SECRET) [redacted] CLASSIFIED BY [redacted] EXEMPTION OR (1) (2) (3) (4) AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED (EFF DATE 2005) [redacted]	18. ATTACHMENT DATA: None 109-103-242 SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED MAR 20 1975 LEGAL ATTACHE-BUENOS AIRES Rus

DD FORM 1396
1 SEP 62

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(Classification and Control Markings)

REP. U.S. DA FORM 1045, 1 AUG 60,
OPNAV FORM 3820 (Rev 10-61),
AF FORM 112, JUL 61, WHICH MAY BE
USED UNTIL 1 JAN 63.

CONTINUATION SHEET

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REPORT NO.
PAGE 2 OF 13 PAGES
ORIGINATOR Buenos Aires

(Classification and Control Markings)

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Rosario: Four armed ERP men distributed gifts (appliances, money) after taking over a school - then they fled.

4. (U) Dec 10, 1974
Rosario: In an apparent extremist attack to take over Police Station the attempt was aborted.
5. (U) Dec 11, 1974
Rosario: Two policemen were ambushed by extremists and wounded.
6. (U) Dec 12, 1974
Buenos Aires (Campo de Mayo): Three bodies were blown to bits. Apparently shot and then blown up to cover trail.
7. (U) Dec 13, 1974
Buenos Aires: ERP issued statement calling off random Army Army officer assassination campaign, probably due to reaction against death of Capt. Viola's 3 year old daughter. (N.B. item of Dec 2, 1974).
8. (U) Dec 13, 1974
Buenos Aires: Five bodies found on same day - one, an ex-leftist Peronist Youth Activist, two others found in front of Colon Theater with their bodies draped with ERP flag, final two found in other parts of the city, apparently victims of right wing terrorism.
9. (U) Dec 15, 1974
Rosario/Santa Fe: Bomb attacks against residences in Rosario as well as against Mechanic's Union Local in Santa Fe.

Mar del Plata: A fish packing company owner was assassinated after his home had been bombed on two occasions and his car shot up.
10. (U) Dec 16, 1974
Avellaneada: A third cadaver-without- hands discovered - hands apparently cut off after victim was shot up and killed.
11. (U) Dec 18, 1974
Rosario: ERP Extremists threw "Molotov Cocktails" aimed at 3-M Company Offices - property damage resulted but no personal injuries.

Cordoba: A group of five (3 men, 2 women) Subversives were found in possession of leftist literature and hand grenades.

Buenos Aires: Bodyguard of the Governor of Buenos Aires Province shot up but escaped death.
12. (U) Dec 19, 1974
Rosario: During a Police Raid arms, ammunitio, medical supplies, and literature were discovered at a Subversive Refuge.

San Luis/Tucuman: The homes and cars of Government and Labor Officials were bombed. No personal injuries reported.

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REPORT N

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OF

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ORIGINATOR

Buenos Aires

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Rosario: Police Raid turned up apparent Cell Hq. complete with arms and equipment.

13. (U) Dec 20, 1974
Beccar: Body found - a nearby sign read "Tupamaros"

14. (U) Dec 21, 1974
La Plata: Extremists killed chemical engineer on the street; apparently in reprisal for labor disputes at plant where he was director.

Buenos Aires: A Plaza San Martin thief identified later as extremist. The thief was killed while trying to rob an old woman.

15. (U) Dec 21, 1974
Talleres: Police Station was hit by terrorist - small amount of arms and ammunition stolen.

16. (U) Dec 23, 1974
Buenos Aires: A University Professor was assassinated; he was a noted Catholic nationalist and a news paper writer.

17. (U) Dec 24, 1974
Buenos Aires: Chief of Police Margaride was nearly killed as bomb exploded; the bomb exploded in a truck which passed the car Margaride was driving - two police escorts wounded and 1 killed.

18. (U) Dec 26, 1974
Rosario: Extremist attacked Police Station taking police seals, books, and guns. A Sergeant was killed returnig to the station.

19. (U) Dec 27, 1974
Buenos Aires: Police, tipped by phone call, investigated murder of a Uruguayan student found dead at Leftist Student Group Headquarters.

20. (U) Dec 28, 1974
Ezeiza International Airport: A guerrilla courier, allegedly carrying coded ERP documents, was arrested.

Quilmes: Extremists, believed to be 22 August Faction ERP) robbed bank truck - 2 guards wounded.

21. (U) Dec 30, 1974
Buenos Aires: Bodies of a bullet-riddled couple found near Panamerican Highway.

22. (U) Jan 2, 1975
Mendoza: Bombs planted at homes of 3 leftwing politicians explode - no injuries reported.

23. (U) Jan 3, 1975
Avellaneda: Federal Policeman Hernando gunned down - his gun and badge confiscated.

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(Classification and Control Markings)

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REPORT NO. 4

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OF 13

PAGES

ORIGINATOR

Buenos Aires

(Classification and Control Markings)

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24. (U) Jan 9, 1975
La Plata: Industrialist Sauriener kidnapped - apparently by ERP as ERP emblems were later found in abandoned get-a-way car.

Buenos Aires: One injury resulted in the intentional crash of presumed terrorist truck and police car - a prolonged shoot out followed crash.

25. (U) Jan 13, 1975
Santiago Del Estero: Bombs destroyed two automobiles - no injuries.

26. (U) Jan 16, 1975
Buenos Aires (San Justo): Shootout resulted when terrorists attempted to take over factory - hanged workers.

27. (U) Jan 17, 1975
Tucuman: Mayor's home shot up by 10-man group who also painted anti-mayor slogans as well as tossing a few molotov cocktails - no personal injury.

28. (U) Jan 18, 1975
La Plata: Attack on La Prensa's (National Newspaper) La Plata office: Police arrested alleged ERP member believed responsible.

Buenos Aires: Extremists killed a policeman and wounded another. Incident occurred when Police approached persons handing out leaflets.

29. (U) Jan 19, 1975
Santa Fe: Bomb explosion - powerful bomb went off in Light and Power Workers' Union Headquarters. While there were no serious injuries, grave property damage resulted.

Tucuman: Laborer assassinated - sought out, taken away and murdered by 20 terrorist in green uniforms.

Tucuman: Group of terrorists, reported to be the same 20 as mentioned in above item, burned a Tucuman Province Police Station - no casualties resulted.

Buenos Aires: In the restroom of a popular bar six were wounded in bomb explosion.

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REPORT
PAGE 5 OF 13 PAGES
ORIGINATOR

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30. (U)

February 12, 1975

An attack was carried out against a guard post of an Army Engineering Battalion in Villa Martelli in Buenos Aires Province (BAP).

In Coronel Brandsen, BAP, the body of an unidentified male individual was discovered. This individual had been shot several times.

In BAP, a Federal Police of Argentina (FPA) Corporal was robbed of his service revolver and credentials.

31. (U)

February 13, 1975

In Tucuman, bombing attacks were carried out against the residences of a candidate for national office from the Radical Civic Union, an Argentine political party, and against a former leader of the Tucuman College of Attorneys.

A bombing attack was carried out against offices of Molinos Rio de la Plata in BAP.

The remains of a body were discovered in Nunez, BAP.

32. (U)

February 14, 1975

The bodies of two laborers were found in Villa Records, BAP. The laborers had been executed and investigation by the Buenos Aires Provincial Police (BAPP) established that they were connected with a paint and brick manufacturing company respectively. BAPP investigation established that officials of the paint and

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(Classification and Control Markings)

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REPORT NO.

PAGE 6

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PAGES

Buenos Aires

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FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA;
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

brick manufacturing company had previously been executed by terrorists.

A retired naval non-commissioned officer was executed by terrorists in Bernal, BAP.

In Cordoba a bomb attack was carried out against the residence of a municipal official.

In Santa Fe a national deputy was executed by terrorists.

In Lomas de Zamora, BAP, the Montoneros bombed a local pizza parlor. In flyers left at the scene of the bombing, the Montoneros accused the owner of the pizza parlor of collaborating with the police.

In Lanus, BAP, the Montoneros attacked a medical clinic and abducted a doctor as a hostage.

In Tucuman an Argentine Army officer was killed and two non-commissioned officers seriously wounded in a terrorist ambush. These Army personnel were taking part in an anti-terrorist sweep in Tucuman Province.

In Salta a journalist was killed in a bombing by presumed terrorists.

In Mar del Plata a bombing attack was carried out against an employee of a beater company.

33. (U)

February 15, 1975

In Corrientes a bomb attack was carried out against the Partido Autonomista, a political party.

FPA bomb experts defused a bomb located in the Federal Capital.

In Mendoza the bodies of two male individuals were discovered in an area where several other bodies appeared in the past. The bodies contained numerous bullet wounds.

In Quilmes, BAP, the body of an unidentified male was discovered. The body bore numerous bullet wounds.

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(Classification and Control Markings)

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REPORT NO.

PAGE 7

OF 13

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ORIGINATOR

Buenos Aires

(Classification and Control Markings)

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FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA;
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

In La Plata, EAP, a bomb attack was carried out against an Argentine naval installation.

Also in La Plata, a grenade attack was carried out against the offices of the National University Federation.

In Cordoba a bomb attack was carried out against the residence of an individual, who was recently detained for being a member of the ERP extremist organization.

34. (S/NFD)

February 15, 1975

In the Federal Capital, the body of a youth was discovered tied to a tree. The youth had been executed and his body bore numerous bullet wounds. EPA investigation established that the dead youth was a member of the Montonero guerrilla organization.

35. (U)

February 17, 1975

In Cordoba a bomb attack was carried out against the residence of a veterinarian. Another bomb attack was carried out against the residence of a private Argentine citizen.

In Lomas de Zamora, the body of an unidentified male individual was recovered. The body contained numerous bullet wounds.

36. (U)

February 18, 1975

In Ciudadela, BAP, the residences of two telephone employees were bombed.

In San Isidro, BAP, an employee of an automobile parts company was executed.

37. (U)

February 19, 1975

In Cordoba an armored EPA personnel carrier was attacked by extremists. One EPA officer was killed and three seriously wounded.

- 3 -

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Buenos Aires

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FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA;
ARGENTINE-GEROCHIST ACTIVITIES

A body riddled with filthy bullets was discovered in
Mar del Plata.

Several bombs were thrown from a passing automobile
at the Argentine Association of Telegraph Workers in Santa Fe.

In Cordoba, a bomb detonated at the office of the Taxi
Workers Union.

38. (U)

February 20, 1975

ETA officers were fired upon in the Federal Capital,
when they approached a suspicious vehicle in order to question
its occupants.

In Rio Torcero, Cordoba Province, shots were exchanged
between a military patrol and unknown individuals.

In Cordoba, explosives, blasting caps and fuses were
stolen from a mining company.

In Cordoba, a dairy company was machinegunned by the
Montoneros and propaganda painted on the walls of the building.

39. (U)

February 21, 1975

In Cordoba, bombing attacks were carried out against
a farm machinery company, a branch of the National City Bank of
New York, and a local office of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber
Company.

In Rosario, the ERP murdered a metal workers union
leader.

In Moron, BAP, a Chevrolet automobile showroom was
bombed.

40. (U)

February 22, 1975

A bomb detonated at a men's haberdashery store in the
Federal Capital.

In Campana, BAP, two Argentine coast guard officers

- 4 -

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FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA;
 ARGENTINE TERRORISM CONTINUATION

were attacked and their arms stolen.

In Resistencia, the residence of the Social Welfare Minister was bombed.

41. (U) February 23, 1975

In Cordoba, a police officer was machine-gunned to death outside of the 14th precinct of the Cordoba Provincial Police (CSP).

In Rosario, a Santa Fe Provincial Police (SFP) officer was machine-gunned to death as he stood on a street corner.

In Rosario the body of an unidentified male individual bearing numerous bullet wounds was discovered in an irrigation ditch.

In La Plata, an innocent bystander was killed as a result of a shootout between officers of the BAP and unidentified individuals.

February 25, 1975

42. (U)

In Quilmes, a bomb exploded at the residence of a Provincial Ministry of Justice employee.

In Lomas de Zamora, BAP, an industrialist was kidnapped.

A body riddled by numerous bullets was discovered in the Federal Capital. Shortly after the discovery, the ERP claimed credit for the act.

February 26, 1975

43. (U)

JOHN PATRICK EGAN, U. S. Consular Agent in Cordoba, was kidnapped by the Montoneros.

In Ramos Mejia, BAP, unknown individuals threw a hand grenade at a parked BAP cruiser.

In Santa Fe, a bomb exploded at the residence of a Santa Fe Provincial Bank employee.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA;
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

44. (U)

February 27, 1975

In Cordoba, two unidentified individuals shot up the residence of a CPP officer.

In Tigre, BAP, two unidentified men and a woman, armed with automatic weapons, held up a BAPP officer and stole his service revolver.

In Avellaneda, BAP, the body of an unidentified male individual was discovered in a garbage dump. The body contained numerous bullet wounds.

In Monte Grande, the PRESIDENT OF THE Buenos Aires Provincial Supreme Court, was kidnapped by extremists.

The body of a former Secretary to the Governor of BAP was discovered near Ezeiza International Airport.

In Lomas de Zamora, a BAPP vehicle was attacked by Montoneros and three officers killed.

In Tucuman, a bomb exploded in an abandoned automobile killing an Argentine Army enlisted man.

In Cordoba, U. S. Consular Agent JOHN EGAN was executed by his Montonero captors.

In Neuquen, a shootout took place during the general assembly of the Provincial Employees and Laborers Association of Neuquen.

In Rosario, the ERP took over two repair shops of the Mitre Railroad and distributed propaganda.

45. (U)

March 1, 1975

A petroleum workers union official was assassinated in the Federal Capital.

In Rosario, a bomb detonated at the Mitre Railroad warehouse. This attack was carried out by the Montonero guerrilla organization.

- 6 -

~~SECRET NOFORN~~

(Classification and Control Markings)

CONTINUATION SHEET

~~SECRET NOFORN~~

(Classification and Control Markings)

(Leave Blank)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA;
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIESMarch 2, 1975

46. (U)

In Cordoba, the body of an employee of the Ika-Renault Company was discovered. This individual had been shot and his body bore marks of torture.

In San Martin, PBP, an EPA Corporal was involved in a shootout with presumed terrorists outside of his residence.

In Sarandi, PBP, the body of a young woman was found near the Pan American Highway. The victim had been shot several times.

In Florida, BAP, presumed terrorists stole a large bulldozer, presumably for use in some future terrorist act.

March 4, 1975

47. (U) In Santa Fe, the Montoneros shot up the front of the residence of a political party.

48. (U) In Mendoza, the residence of an Argentine businessman was bombed. Also in Mendoza the Secretary General of the Newspaper Vendors Union was bombed.

49. (U) In Tucuman, two men and a woman were killed when the car in which they were riding exploded.

50. (U) Tucuman Provincial Police investigation established that a powerful bomb apparently detonated in the trunk of the car and that the female victim apparently had been executed and was being transported to some dumping ground.

50. (C) In Rosario a bomb attack was carried out by the Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores (PRT) against an Argentine Navy office. This attack represented the third incident against this office in a short period of time.

51. (U) - In Cordoba three incendiary devices were thrown against

- 7 -

CONTINUATION SHEET

~~SECRET NOFORN~~

(Classification and Control Markings)

(Leave Blank)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA;
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

Another bomb attack was carried out against the residence of a Peronist official.

In Santa Fe, a bomb was discovered at the Sauce Viejo Airport.

In Cordoba, the residence of an assistant to the Federal Interventor was machine-gunned.

56. (U)

March 9, 1975

In San Justo, B.P., the body of an unidentified male individual was found. This individual had been shot several times.

In Mendoza, a shootout took place between unknown individuals and the Mendoza Provincial Police near the Fourth Air Force Brigade Headquarters.

March 17, 1975b1 per DIA
b3

57. (U) Berrischo: Marxist-Leninists Guerrillas claimed responsibility for seriously wounding two Navy

- 9* -

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(Classification and Control Markings)

P. 9

BUENOS AIRES
HERALD

BUENOS AIRES

3/23/75

and Social Welfare Minister
Jose Lopez Rega to demand
that all efforts be employed
to find the missing doctor.
Schapachnik a PCR
member, worked at the
Argerich Hospital, party
sources said. (NA)

THE ARGENTINE
Rural Society (SRA) has
refuted remarks by
Commerce Secretary José

THE KIDNAPPING of
cardiologist Edgardo
Schapachnik on Wednesday
has been denounced by the
Communist Party's (PCR)
central committee.

The PCR said they had
cabled President María
Estela Martínez de Perón

Character

or

Classification

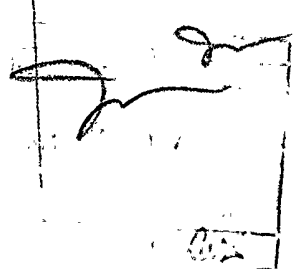
Submitting Office

109-103

Investigation



243



TELEGRAM

INDICATE
☐ COLLECT
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FROM

BUENOS AIRES

CLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL

E.O. 11652:

TAGS:

SUBJECT:

ACTION:

GDS

ASEC, PINS

Target Profile, British Diplomatic Community

SecState WASHDC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ BUENOS AIRES. 2113

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USIS

1. A representative of the Federal Police, GOA (FP) during the course of a discussion with the RSO advised the following: It was their (FP) general opinion the ERP-Montonero movement selected the appropriate time when the most could be gained from attacks, assassinations and/or kidnappings, on members of the diplomatic community. The Egan incident had been timed to coincide with the pending visit of Assistant Secretary Rogers. Source further stated that it was believed that the target profile of the British/Diplomatic Community would accelerate pending the visit of Secretary Kissinger to Argentina. In the eyes of the ERP-Montoneros the timing would be perfect to carry out a terrorist act against the British Diplomatic Community. Such an act against a member of the British Diplomatic Community prior to or

DRAFTED BY:

SY;RSO:GSBECKETT:ac.

DRAFTING DATE

3/25/75

TEL. EXT.

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CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:

Ambassador Hill

CLEARANCES:

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

MAR 26 1975

LEGAL ATTACHE - CUBA, MECS

during the Secretary's visit would be supported by the general Argentine population. The premise for assuming popular support for the act is the high degree of of resentment of the Argentine population toward the British Community as a result of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. Such an act may be carried out in order to attempt to bring pressure on the United States to support the Argentine position of releasing of the islands to the Argentine Government.

2. RSO COMMENT:

The information furnished cannot be evaluated and may in itself be an observation of a single individual or a small group. This information should not be necessarily construed to be an official opinion of the Federal Police of GOA. By direction of the Ambassador the information was related to the British Embassy. RSO was careful to point out that the information could not be evaluated and should not be treated as a fact.

HILL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

109-103-246

racy is "weak and ineffective," the *Journal* said "industry can make things work by sliding around regulation and controls, staying a few steps ahead of the bureaucrats. But FEA has power and determination. . . ." So Zarb's offense is that he does his job too well, at least as Congress meant him to do it. Because he won't bend the law to suit the industry, the argument goes, the law should be eliminated. Though it's not usually put in these terms, that's just what President Ford wants Congress to do. He would remove the chains of price control and turn the energy giants loose to go on the prowl again—a state of nature the President fondly calls the "free market."

This urgent campaign to decontrol oil ignores some tough questions that have come up in the year since the embargo. For example people wonder why Arab oil that costs only 15 cents a barrel to produce sells on the President's "free market" for \$11 a barrel. Why does American oil that a couple of years ago sold for three or four dollars a barrel sell for as much as \$11 a barrel today? The cost of producing it hasn't gone up that much. John Lamont, a Washington attorney who watched the oil companies for many years for the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department and for the Federal Trade Commission, believes that Ford's proposal to end price controls is akin to suggesting that we blow up Boulder Dam. Lifting controls, Lamont says, would "literally wipe out large segments on the fringes of the oil industry—they would disappear without a trace." He thinks that the fringe companies, independent refiners and marketers, are more vulnerable to attack from the majors now than they were a year ago when the federal controls were passed.

Congressmen who are serious about making oil competitive don't tinker with pricing mechanisms but attack the market structure directly. As Sen. Frank Church has said many times, the reform should begin at the international level with the creation of a federal auction house to buy oil from abroad and sell it back on an open market to the highest bidders in the US. This would permanently end the special trade agreements between the major oil companies and the OPEC nations. A similar clearinghouse should be established for domestic oil so that owners of major oilfields won't be able to manipulate the price of crude as they have in the past. At the same time, the government ought to exercise more direct control over the pipelines, buying them perhaps, so that even small competitors will have easy access to transportation. If all this were to happen we'd be glad to see FEA die.

NEXT WEEK: Richard N. Cooper
discusses the likelihood
of a serious Depression

Endangered Embassies High-Risk Diplomacy

An elderly American, wrapped in a grisly, hand-daubed flag marked "Muerte" (Death) lies murdered on a road outside the violence-wracked Argentine city of Cordoba. John Patrick Egan, 62, a retired American businessman who served his country as honorary consul for the princely stipend of \$1200 a year becomes the latest in a growing number of American diplomats abroad who, in recent years, have become victims of political fanatics.

High State Department officials worried a year ago about Egan's isolation in an Argentina torn by violence. Some suggested closing down the semi-official consulate but Egan said it would make little difference. He would live out his life in Cordoba, he told them; and even if they took the plaque down everybody would still know him as "el Cónsul Americano."

So they left him as he wanted to be left, trusting in the Argentine guards assigned to protect him. But they were removed a few weeks ago without notice and so Egan died. And now US Ambassador Robert C. Hill—a forceful and vigorous man—intends to find out from the Argentine government, why?

It was in 1965 that the State Department began seriously worrying about the safety of its ambassadors and mission chiefs, principally in the Southeast Asian war zones. In 1968 came the murder of US Ambassador John Gordon Mein, in Guatemala, and the emphasis shifted to Latin America. In the early '70s, with the rise of Middle East fanaticism, it became clear that this was a global—not a regional—problem.

Since 1965 13 American diplomats (State, AID, Pentagon, etc.) have been assassinated; 12 have been wounded; 20 kidnapped and later released. In Latin America alone, seven Americans serving the government overseas have died at the hands of politically motivated criminals, five have been wounded, 10, after being kidnapped, are still alive. All over the world diplomats are becoming an easy mark.

How easy it is to pistol-whip some middle-aged fellow; race him away in a U-Haul van; stuff him, blindfolded and drugged, into a cellar; and demand the release of "political prisoners."

The problem has preoccupied Dr. Kissinger (himself closely guarded by the Secret Service) and his top aides. Last summer L. Dean Brown, then deputy undersecretary for management, won from John J. Rooney, Wayne L. Hays and their congressional associates, \$15 million to beef up security at the 140 or more overseas missions. The bulk of the money went to about 24 "high-risk" posts: Saigon, Phnompenh, Beirut, Nicosia, Montevideo, Mexico City and Buenos Aires among them.

Take Buenos Aires. Some 50 years ago it was the "Paris of Latin America"; a gracious fin de siècle city

Forwarded by
Ambassador Hill
3/26/75 Rux

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Rux

where three opera houses played simultaneously to packed houses. Today it is still gracious, still handsome, as befits a dowager; but its underclothes are tattered and, despite the bustle in the streets, there is a murderous undertone.

At least 50 persons have died by assassins' bullets in Argentina so far this year—many in Buenos Aires—and as in early Hitler's Germany the struggle escalates between the "death squads" of the left and right.

Foreign ambassadors are prime targets in this sanguinary madness—and not solely the US ambassador: the British, West German and Israeli ambassadors, among others, also are guarded around the clock.

Seven days a week US embassy security officer George Beckett, three civilian assistants and 14 marine embassy guards protect the life of Ambassador Hill, his family and senior assistants. In addition the Argentine government has assigned more than 40 plainclothesmen for protective duty. When Hill's wife, Cecilia, her children or her houseguests use the swimming pool on the residence grounds, at least two Argentine guards are in the surrounding shrubbery. The Hills, like other American diplomatic families in high-risk posts, accept these confinements as their duty.

Hill himself drives between his official residence and his chancery office in downtown Buenos Aires, preceded and followed by Argentine police cars carrying eight armed men. He and his family go nowhere without close coordination with the Argentine government.

A month or so ago Hill sent his embassy limousine to bring friends from a visiting cruise ship to lunch. Driving through the city's parks, the chauffeur stayed in constant contact with the embassy message center by radio-telephone. As the vehicle approached the residence, the iron gates were swung back by two burly men; two more—Argentine detectives—stood near Hill on the steps as he emerged to greet his guests. "How many guards did you see as you drove in?" Hill inquired. "Four? Great! There were at least a dozen more you didn't see—and that's the way we want it!"

Normally a government is responsible for the protection of diplomats accredited to it; two Vienna conventions lay out the rules. But sometimes an unsophisticated government in Africa or Asia will provide "guards" for the protection of the US mission so unkempt, undernourished or ill-trained as to be virtually worthless. Then the US itself will help feed, clothe, train and pay them. Even with relatively sophisticated Argentine detectives on hand, for instance, the yearly cost of protecting Hill, his family and top staff exceeds \$800,000.

Buenos Aires, as I've said, is not the only high-risk post. A few years ago Ambassador Douglas MacArthur, II, evaded two close kidnapping attempts by "leftists" in Teheran. Dean Brown, when envoy in Jordan, helped frustrate a Fedayeen plan in early 1973 to set up a katùsha rocket in a boarding house near the

embassy, train it on the embassy snack bar, and fire it once it was filled with junior officers and secretaries.

Two years ago Thomas Enders, then chargé d'affaires in Phnompenh and now Assistant Secretary of State for economics, narrowly escaped death when a grenade thrown by a passing cyclist exploded near his official limousine. The heavy armor saved his life although a bomb fragment severed a gasoline line and the car blazed. It taught the State Department security experts a lesson.

Ever since the special armored cars bought for high-risk posts abroad now carry at least 800 pounds more special bullet-proofing. The engines are specially geared for fast getaways and the gas tanks, radiators and batteries now have extra protection.

The special limousine assigned Hill in Buenos Aires costs the US taxpayer more than \$50,000. Each tire weighs 150 pounds. The windows are two inches thick, as is the steel of the body. On the dashboard is a special switch that can envelop the car in foam in seconds in the event of a bomb or grenade attack.

Beside the chauffeur sits a karate-trained US marine guard and once seated in the back, Hill—or other envoys in high-risk posts—are automatically locked in. No guerrillas blocking the car by a faked accident, for instance, could fling back the doors and get at the ambassador.

Victor H. Dikeos, the State Department's security chief and his assistant, Kenneth W. Knauf, have under their direction some 80 officers in at least 60 posts around the world. Some are experts in closed circuit television or electronics; others are men recruited from various police forces, from military security and intelligence agencies or directly from campuses. Their pay ranges from \$12,000 to \$36,000 yearly and it takes five to six years before a man is ready to direct security at a high-risk US embassy.

Dikeos' office has begun recruiting women. There are four now, including Mary McAteer who guards Mrs. Kissinger on trips. In security work intelligence information is requisite so that liaison with the CIA, FBI, Secret Service, Interpol and foreign intelligence services is vital.

If Dikeos or one of his men hear, for instance, that the Swiss consulate in Beirut has reported the loss of passport blanks, security is tightened. The immediate suspicion is that the PFLP, or another Fedayeen group, may be plotting to infiltrate an agent into the US with false Swiss travel documents.

It is a curious irony that the one region on earth where US diplomats now feel—and are—perfectly safe is Communist Eastern Europe. The only American ambassador to whom no bodyguard is provided is Walt Stoessel, our man in Moscow.

Benjamin Welles

Benjamin Welles is the former diplomatic correspondent of The New York Times.

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TO ALL AMERICAN REPUBLIC DIPLOMATIC POSTS
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RUEHCR/AMCONSUL PARAMARIBO 1993
RUEHCR/AMCONSUL BELIZE 3734
RUEHCR/AMCONSUL CURACAO 2342
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INFORM CONSULS

E.O. 11652: GDS

TAGS: ASEC, SNAR, VE, NA

SUBJECT: KIDNAPPING THREAT

REF: A) CURACAO 2171 (NOTAL); B) CURACAO 3178 (NOTAL);
C) CARACAS 3333 (NOTAL)

1. ALFREDO FLORES IS CURRENTLY IMPRISONED IN US ON NAR-
COTICS CONVICTION. HIS LAWYER ERIC ZIELINSKI TOLD CONGEN
CURACAO THAT ALFREDO FLORES' BROTHER, CARLOS, HAD BEEN
APPROACHED BY A VENEZUELAN, CARLOS VARGAS, WITH PROPOSITION
TO KIDNAP US AMBASSADOR OR OTHER HIGH US OFFICIAL IN
VENEZUELA. ACCORDING TO THIS PLAN, AMERICAN WOULD BE HELD
UNTIL ALFREDO FLORES RELEASED FROM JAIL IN US.

2. ZIELINSKI REFUSED TO ASSOCIATE HIMSELF OR CLIENT WITH
PROPOSAL, BUT BELIEVES IT WARRANTS USG ATTENTION. HE
FURTHER STATED KIDNAP ATTEMPT WOULD NOT NECESSARILY BE
LIMITED TO VENEZUELA OR CURACAO BUT COULD TAKE PLACE ANY-
WHERE IN LATIN AMERICA. HE COULD NOT SUPPLY ANYTHING MORE
SPECIFIC.

3. THREAT IS ADMITTEDLY A VAGUE ONE, BUT ADDRESSEES SHOULD
EXERCISE EXTRA CAUTION IN COMING WEEKS. ~~WE HOPE CARACAS~~
WILL BE ABLE TO ASSESS THREAT MORE PRECISELY AS RESULT OF
INQUIRIES MENTIONED IN CARACAS REFTEL.

KISSINGER
BT
2506

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO	ACT.	INT.	TO	ACT.	INT.
AMB			AMB		
DCM			DCM		
SA/N			SA/N		
POL			POL		
ECOM			ECOM		
POL/R			POL/R		
CONS			CONS		
ADM			ADM		
USIS			USIS		
SCI			SCI		
54	2		RF		

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APR 1 1975

LEGAL ATTACHE-DOONES HINES

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE AMBASSADOR
VIA DCM

4/9/75

LEGAL ATTACHE

KIDNAPPING OF TWO C. G. ROBERTS
INVESTMENT COMPANY EXECUTIVES,
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, 4/1/75

On 4/8/75, NORMAN INGNEY, retired editor, "Buenos Aires Herald," advised his son, FRANCIS INGNEY, an executive with the above mentioned company, was kidnapped by unknown individuals on 4/1/75. INGNEY advised that the son of the founder of the C. G. Roberts Investment Company, "CARLITO" ROBERTS, was also kidnapped on the same day. INGNEY stated both his son and ROBERTS were kidnapped together near the Buenos Aires port area after returning on the ferry from Colonia.

INGNEY advised that his son's kidnappers have been in touch with the family to assure them that no harm would come to their son, and that all that was desired was the payment of a ransom. INGNEY advised his son's kidnappers advised the family that his son was suffering from a mild cold, and that this illness was being treated by professional medical personnel available to the kidnappers. INGNEY advised that a pay-off was scheduled for 4/4/75; however, the kidnappers did not appear to take the ransom and it is believed that the 4/4/75 pay-off was a dry run to establish the INGNEY family's bonafides.

INGNEY advised that the family has not made a "denuncia" to the Federal Police and are attempting to keep the matter quiet until after his son's release; I note, however, that "La Nacion" reports on the abductions in today's edition on Page 11.

1 - Addressee

1 - POL/R

1 - SY

1 - ECON COUNSELOR

3 - Buenos Aires (1 - 109-103) (1 - 163-New (Kidnapping of two C.G. Robts. Co. execs))
(1 - 80-INGREY)

RWS:jn
(7)

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4-26-81
DECLASSIFIED BY 39063ELW/BCE/PG
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Exemption Category 5B(1)
Automatically declassified on
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE AMBASSADOR
VIA DCM

~~SECRET~~

4/8/75

LEGAL ATTACHE

DISAPPEARANCE OF RETIRED ARGENTINE
ARMY COLONEL JORGE O. MONTIEL

As reported in the news media, Colonel MONTIEL disappeared after terminating his duties at the State Secretariat for Information (SIDE), on 3/26/75. It is noted that Colonel MONTIEL at one time was the Director of Federal Security of the Federal Police of Argentina. He is currently assigned to SIDE. (S) (U)

On 4/8/75, an official of the Argentine Army Intelligence Service (SIE) provided the following information: (S) (U)

SIE has been conducting inquiries regarding the possibility that Colonel MONTIEL had been kidnapped by extremists, in view of his past connections with the Federal Police of Argentina and his current assignment to SIDE. In addition, there was some apprehension in SIE owing to Colonel MONTIEL's wide range of contacts with the Montonero organization prior to the time that the Montoneros went underground. SIE learned that on 3/26/75, President PERON signed a secret order recreating an organization known as Control de Estado and naming Colonel MONTIEL as its director. It is noted that the Control de Estado existed during the first time of President JUAN DOMINGO PERON, and it served as an investigative agency to insure that government officials were not corrupt and carried out their assigned tasks in a professional manner. SIE is now convinced that Colonel MONTIEL voluntarily disappeared in order to be able to work undisturbed organizing his new office. While MONTIEL's disappearance called attention to himself, SIE noted that MONTIEL is somewhat of a character, who is prone to carrying out ill advised actions on the spur of the moment. SIE is confident that Colonel MONTIEL will surface in the near future. (S) (U)

The foregoing information should not be discussed with any foreign officials including those of the Argentine Government.

1 - Addressee

1 - POL

1 - POL/R

1 - SY

1 - DAO

3 - Buenos Aires

(1 - 109-103) (1 - 109-2)

(1 - 180-Valin) (S) (U)

RWS:jn

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Exemption Category 5B(2)
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4-26-01
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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6

Argentina
Project

109-103-254

~~SECRET~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI and it is not to be distributed outside your agency.

April 13, 1975

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA;
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

Several confidential sources abroad provided the following chronological summary of presumed terrorist activities carried out in Argentina during the period March 9 through April 13, 1975:

March 9, 1975

An attack was carried out in Buenos Aires Province (BAP) by the Montonero terrorist organization against a storage lot of the Chrysler Corporation. Grenades were utilized to carry out the attack and several automobiles were completely destroyed.

March 10, 1975

In Cordoba, the Cordoba Provincial Police (CPP) recovered a package containing electric blasting caps manufactured by the Schaeffer Company.

In Tigre, BAP, a BAPP officer was killed and another injured during a terrorist attack against a BAPP post. Terrorists utilized hand grenades during the attack.

In the Federal Capital, an incendiary bomb attack was carried out against the Banco de Credito Rural Argentina.

In the Federal Capital, a bomb exploded outside the offices of the Association of Personnel of the University of Buenos Aires.

In Tucuman two bomb attacks were carried out against executives connected with the sugar industry.

In the Federal Capital, an anonymous telephone call was received at the residence of an Argentine executive with the General Motors Corporation, in which his life was threatened.

March 11, 1975

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ON 9-26-01

In San Juan, five bombing attacks were carried out against offices of various wine companies. These attacks were attributed to the Argentine terrorist organization, the Peoples Revolutionary Army (ERP).

Classified by 5931

- 8 - Bureau
- 1 - Ambassador 1 - SRF
- 1 - RSO 1 - DAO
- 1 - U.S. Secret Svc.
- 2-B.A. (109-2) (109-103)

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Exemption Category 25(1)(2)
Automatically declassified on INDENT

All sources mentioned herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

RWS:jn (15)

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FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA;
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

The body of a male individual, who had been shot numerous times, was discovered in Merlo, BAP.

In Tigre, the ERP interfered with a union meeting of the Shipyard Workers Union. A shootout took place between the ERP members and the members of the union.

In the Federal Capital, the Federal Police of Argentina (FPA) Bomb Squad experts defused a bomb which had been placed at the residence of the Ambassador of the Order of Malta.

In La Plata, BAP, a bomb exploded at the residence of an executive of the Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires.

In the Federal Capital, a bomb exploded at the Teachers Workers Union Headquarters.

In the Federal Capital, the ERP killed two FPA officers in an attack against an FPA guard post. Two BAPP officers were wounded while attempting to apprehend the extremists.

In Rosario, Santa Fe Province, an extremist was killed in a shootout with Santa Fe Provincial Police (SFPP) officers during an ERP attempt to take over a SFPP post in General Alvear.

In Cordoba, extremists fired upon a CPP police cruiser. Also in Cordoba, extremists broke into the house of a Cordoba Provincial Judge and molested his daughter. The Judge was not at home and the intruders left without doing any harm. Additionally, in Cordoba terrorists threw three Molotov bombs against an automotive manufacturing company.

In the Federal Capital, the Union Carbide Corporation received numerous telephone calls allegedly from the Montonero guerrilla organization threatening Union Carbide with violence unless Eveready Battery production was "normalized," within 72 hours.

March 12, 1975

In Salta, a bomb attack was carried out against a former Provincial Minister. Additionally, Salta Provincial Police (SPP) deactivated a bomb in front of the residence of an engineer.

In the Federal Capital, a bomb exploded in front of the offices of the Communist Party of Argentina (CPA).

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA;
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

In Temperley, BAP, a bomb attack was carried out against an official of the municipal government of Lomas de Zamora.

Five bodies were discovered in the Federal Capital. Three of the bodies had been shot repeatedly while another had been burned beyond recognition. The fifth body was discovered floating nearby in the Riachuelo River. The area in which the bodies were discovered has been a dumping ground for extremists in the past.

In Tucuman, the nephew of the former Economy Minister was kidnapped.

March 13, 1975

In Cordoba, the Montoneros assassinated an officer of the CPP. Also in Cordoba, the ERP carried out a bomb attack against an automobile dealer.

In La Plata, ERP, a bomb exploded at the residence of an official of a bus company.

Again in Cordoba, an EPA office was fired upon by extremists with machine guns from a passing automobile.

Also in Cordoba, the ERP detonated several projectiles which contained propaganda.

In Mar del Plata, ERP members attacked a member of the BAPP and stole his service revolver. The BAPP officer resisted the attack and he was slightly wounded.

March 14, 1975

In Cordoba, the Montoneros machinegunned the residence of a CPP Doctor.

In Mar del Plata a bomb exploded at a bakery.

March 15, 1975

In La Plata, the bodies of a young couple were discovered on a deserted road. The bodies contained numerous bullet wounds and investigation by the BAPP established that one of the slain youths was related to a Peronist official who had also been assassinated on March 13, 1975, in the Federal Capital.

In Tucuman, the nephew of the former Economy Minister of Argentina, who had been kidnapped on March 12, 1975, was released after the payment of a large ransom.

**FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA:
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES**

March 16, 1975

In Bahia Blanca, BAP, a book store belonging to an official of the Regional Peronist Youth Movement was bombed.

In Santiago del Estero, the residence of a former candidate for the Provincial Governorship from the Movimiento Popular Federalista was bombed.

In Mendoza, the Federal Police office was subjected to a bomb attack.

Also in Mendoza, the offices of a wine company were bombed.

In Cordoba, Montenegro machinegunned the residence of a private citizen.

In Mar del Plata, a bomb attack was carried out against the residence of an officer of the Volta Elevator Company.

In La Plata, extremists fired upon and seriously wounded two Naval non-commissioned officers at a guard post.

In Moreno, BAP, the body of a male individual with his hands tied behind his back was discovered. The body contained numerous bullet wounds.

In Cordoba, an incendiary bomb attack was carried out against a CPP precinct.

In Tucuman, the ERP took over a railroad station on the Belgrano line and kidnapped the station master and dynamited the station.

In Ramon Mejia, BAP, an FPA officer was attacked and his service weapon stolen.

In La Plata, the residence of a Federal Judge was machine-gunned.

March 17, 1975

In Lanus, BAP, a Mercedes Benz and a Dodge (Chrysler

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA
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Corporation) chevron were bombed.

In Longchamp, BAP, a bomb attack was carried out against the telephone company office.

In San Andres de Gilem, BAP, the body of the son of a Mercedes Benz dealer was discovered. This individual had been kidnapped several days previously and his father was unable to raise the ransom demanded by the kidnappers.

In Cordoba, a bomb attack was carried out against a CPP cruiser, which was parked near a CPP precinct station.

March 18, 1973

In Maron, BAP, an extremist group attacked a BAPF sub-station firing automatic weapons and throwing hand grenades.

In Cordoba, an intense fire fight took place between officers of the CPP and terrorists, attempting to attack the publishing facility of the Cordoba daily newspaper "La Voz del Interior."

Also in Cordoba, extremists shot up the broadcasting station of the University of Cordoba. There were also shooting incidents in Cordoba, which were carried out by snipers at various intersections.

The radio station "La Voz del Pueblo" was also attacked by extremists in Cordoba. The regional headquarters of the General Workers Confederation (CGT) was also fired upon by extremists in Cordoba. The 12th Precinct and the 6th Precinct of the CPP were attacked by extremists.

During an FPA raid against a safe house of the Army of Liberation, August 22nd Faction, an Argentine extremist group, in Villa Puyrredon in the Federal Capital, an extremist and an FPA officer were killed.

March 19, 1973

In La Plata, a student center of the School of Engineering of the University of La Plata was raided by extremists and virtually destroyed.

In Tigre, a powerful bomb destroyed a shipyard.

Four bodies were discovered in the Federal Capital. The

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

victims had been shot numerous times and their bodies incinerated in an abandoned truck. Additionally, the Argentine Coast Guard recovered the body of another individual in the Federal Capital, that was floating in a local river. This body contained numerous bullet wounds.

In the Federal Capital, a Doctor, who is a member of the CPA, was kidnapped from his downtown apartment.

March 20, 1975

In Rio Negro, the offices of a local newspaper were fired upon by extremists.

In Cordoba, an orthodox Peronist official was kidnapped. Also in Cordoba, a retired CPP official was murdered by terrorists.

In the Federal Capital, three automobiles were stolen at gunpoint from a local garage. Subsequently, two of these automobiles were identified by the FPA in connection with the assassination of an FPA officer in San Martin, BAP, approximately twelve hours after the automobiles had been stolen.

In Mar del Plata, an attorney, who was an adviser to the CGT, was assassinated by terrorists.

In Tucuman, two bodies were discovered. The bodies bore numerous bullet wounds.

In Bahia Blanca, the Deputy Chief of the BAPP Intelligence Service was assassinated near his residence. The BAPP official's minor son was wounded in the terrorist attack.

March 21, 1975

In Bahia Blanca, a Roman Catholic priest was assassinated by extremists. The assassinated priest was a naturalized Argentine citizen of Czechoslovakian origin, and investigation by the BAPP established that this priest was extremely outspoken against leftist guerrilla groups in Argentina.

In Bahia Blanca, the body of a young woman was discovered on a suburban road. The victim had been shot numerous times and she

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

was subsequently identified as the wife of a leftist Peronist official.

In Bahia Blanca, the residence of a leftist Peronist University leader was bombed.

The body of an unidentified male individual was discovered inside the bulk of a burned-out automobile in the Federal Capital. The victim had been shot numerous times.

In Mar del Plata, a group of heavily armed individuals systematically sought out and executed five persons, who were characterized by the DAPP as leftists.

In Bahia Blanca, FERNANDO ALDUBINS, a student at the National University of the South, was kidnapped.

In BAP, investigation by the DAPP into an extortion against the Commercial Counselor of the Ecuadorian Embassy, established that the extortion was related to common criminals and not terrorists.

March 22, 1975

During the early morning hours, a bomb exploded in BAP at the residence of a naval architect, who resided right next door to an official of the U. S. Embassy in Buenos Aires. DAPP investigation definitely established that the bombing was directed against the naval architect in connection with union problems at the shipyard, where he is employed. The DAPP noted that this shipyard was subjected to a bombing attack on March 18, 1975, as noted above.

In Cordoba, a Molotov bomb attack was carried out against an automobile dealership.

In Temperley, BAP, a group of heavily armed individuals sought out and executed eight individuals. The victims were forcibly taken from their homes, summarily executed in a vacant lot and their bodies dynamited. DAPP investigation established that the perpetrators of this act were right wing extremists.

In Cordoba, a bomb destroyed offices of the Pirelli Company.

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

March 23, 1973

In the Federal Capital, two branches of the Banco de Galicia y Rio de la Plata were bombed.

In Bahia Blanca, the body of FERNANDO ALDEBINO was discovered on a suburban road. The victim had been shot numerous times.

In the Federal Capital, a badly burned body was discovered by the FPA in a locked trunk resting against a curb.

In Rosario, the Deputy Chief of the Villa Constitucion, SFPP, Precinct, was assassinated by the ERP.

In Merlo, BAP, an FPA officer was assaulted and his service weapon stolen.

In San Justo, BAP, a BAPP patrol vehicle was fired on by extremists. Three of the BAPP officers in the patrol car were seriously wounded.

March 24, 1973

In BAP, members of the ERP set off bombs on the tracks of the Mitre Railroad disrupting service on the line.

In Santa Fe, bomb attacks were carried out against a pharmacy and the residence of a chemical engineer.

In Cordoba, the office of the Banco del Interior y Buenos Aires was bombed.

In Santa Fe Province, terrorists attempted to take over the headquarters of the SFPP in Canada de Gomez.

A SFPP cruiser was ambushed near Villa Constitucion.

March 25, 1973

In La Plata, a book store was bombed.

In Cordoba, the 8th Precinct of the CPP was machinegunned. Also in Cordoba, extremists hijacked a truck carrying cooking oil and flour for future distribution to local shanty towns.

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA
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In the Federal Capital, the offices of the International Business Machine Company were bombed.

In BAP, Nino's restaurant was machinegunned. It is noted that this restaurant was favored by deceased Argentine President JUAN PERON and was the scene of several important meetings sponsored by PERON and his political associates.

In Bahia Blanca, the law office of a provincial legislator was broken into and shot up by terrorists.

In Salta, a Salta Provincial Police (SPP) outpost was attacked and a police radio stolen.

In Rosario, it was revealed that the Minister of Government of the Santa Fe Provincial Government, left Argentina with his family to take up residence in Uruguay, after receiving a threat from the AAA, a right wing terrorist organization.

March 26, 1975

A retired Argentine Army Colonel, the Chief of Counter-intelligence of the State Secretariat for Information (SEIN) disappeared while enroute from his residence in the Federal Capital to his office. This Colonel was formerly in charge of the Security Section of the FPA.

In the Federal Capital, the residence of an official of Acindar Steel Company was bombed.

In the Federal Capital, the body of an individual who had been shot numerous times was found in a burned-out automobile.

In Cordoba, various bombs containing pamphlets of the CPA exploded in the downtown business section.

In La Cruz, Cordoba Province, terrorists took over the explosive warehouse of a commercial company and stolen 500 sticks of dynamite, 73 electric blasting caps and a quantity of fuses. Also in Cordoba, an attack was carried out against a CPP patrol cruiser. During the attack a bomb was rigged and detonated by remote control when the CPP cruiser passed a certain location. A terrorist group utilizing the initials EAE took credit for this attack.

March 27, 1975

In the Federal Capital, an Argentine Army Colonel was

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

kidnapped and assassinated.

In Campana, BAP, terrorists attempted to take over a BAPF sub-station.

In San Rafael, a bomb destroyed the offices of a wine company.

In Ezebal, a suburb of Rosario, Santa Fe Province, the body of an individual was discovered. The victim had been shot several times and a communique attached to the victim's body claimed that the ERP was responsible for the assassination.

In La Plata, a bomb exploded at the residence of the Intervenor of the Faculty of Judicial Science at the National University.

In the Federal Capital, a bomb was set off at the headquarters of the Alianza Libertadora Nacionalista, an Argentine political party.

March 22, 1973

Two union delegates were kidnapped in Cordoba.

In La Plata, the body of a student at the School of Medicine at the National University, was discovered on a suburban road. The victim had been shot numerous times.

March 29, 1973

In Cordoba, the CUP 2nd Precinct was attacked by extremists.

In Brandsen, the body of an unidentified male individual was discovered. The victim had been shot numerous times and an attempt had been made to incinerate his body.

In Sarandi, a General Motors showroom was bombed.

Two grenades containing Montonero propaganda exploded in downtown San Luis.

March 30, 1973

In Resistencia, a statue of assassinated CUP leader

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

JOSE MUCCI was destroyed by a bomb.

Two separate attacks were carried out in Rosario against offices of the Provincial Court.

In Pilar, a RAPP official was killed in a gun fight.

In the Federal Capital, an FPA recruit was attacked and his service weapon stolen. During the attack, an FPA officer was seriously wounded.

In Rosario, an attack was carried out against the 3rd Precinct of the RPP.

March 31, 1975

In Santiago del Estero, the residence of the President of the Partido Provincial was shot up by unidentified individuals.

In Mar del Plata, a RAP municipal warehouse was subjected to an incendiary attack.

In Cordoba, a television station was fired upon by extremists. Additionally, the offices of a private detective agency were raided and numerous material stolen.

In Mar del Plata, a bomb attack was carried out against the residence of an official of the Volta Elevator Company.

In Cordoba, an individual was kidnapped near Santa Rosa.

April 1, 1975

In Mar del Plata, a bakery was bombed.

A bomb was set off in Cordoba outside the headquarters of the Frente de Izquierda Popular, an Argentine political party.

In San Antonio de Padua, a Corporal of the RAPP was assassinated.

In San Luis, three pamphlet bombs exploded in different locations in the downtown business area. The bombs were the work

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA
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of the Montoneros.

During the evening rush hour, a car with its siren blaring attempted to pass through the congested downtown Buenos Aires business section, approximately five blocks from the U. S. Embassy. The car bore no license plates and no visible markings to indicate it was a police vehicle. The occupants of the car fired numerous shots into the air for no apparent reason. FPA attempts to detain the car met with negative results.

Two officials of a finance company were kidnapped in the Federal Capital.

April 2, 1975

In Caeros, RLP, a RAPP officer was wounded in a shoot-out with extremists.

In Florencio Varela, a body was discovered. The victim had been shot numerous times and the body bore definite signs of torture.

In the Federal Capital, a member of a shipyard workers union was assassinated.

In the Federal Capital, an Argentine Army Lieutenant Colonel was assassinated during a gun fight with terrorists who had previously attacked the automobile carrying a retired FPA official, who is currently employed by the Social Welfare Ministry. In a subsequent communique, the Montoneros took credit for the assassination. During the attack on the retired FPA official's vehicle, a retired FPA officer was killed and another seriously wounded.

During the early evening hours, several grenades containing EMP pamphlets exploded in downtown Mendoza.

In Rosario, snipers fired upon the Federal Police Office.

April 3, 1975

In the Federal Capital, a bomb was detonated by remote control when an FPA armored personnel carrier passed alongside a parked car, which contained the bomb.

In Bahia Blanca, a student was shot in the head and

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

seriously wounded while she was distributing pamphlets inviting students to an assembly.

In La Plata, a BAPP officer was killed when he attempted to question several suspicious individuals.

April 4, 1973

In the Federal Capital, an incendiary bomb attack was carried out against the House Italo Selga.

In La Plata, a bomb was set off at the residence of the manager of a bus company.

In La Plata, a bomb was detonated at the residence of a Social Welfare Ministry official.

In Cordoba, members of the CPA distributed pamphlets in the downtown area and threw an incendiary device to divert police from detaining them.

In La Plata, the bodies of two individuals were discovered in a parked automobile. The bodies contained numerous bullet wounds.

In Ensenada, BAP, the body of an unidentified male was found partially incinerated. The body contained numerous bullet wounds.

In the Federal Capital, two grenades containing propaganda were set off.

In Cordoba, two incendiary bombs were set off at the location of two small businesses.

In Santa Fe, a BAPP officer was wounded in the head by unidentified assailants, who stole his service weapon.

April 5, 1973

In Zarate, BAP, a BAPP officer was killed when a BAPP cruiser was ambushed by terrorists.

In Buenos Aires, an FPA Corporal was wounded during an attack by five unidentified individuals.

In Rosario, BAP, the BAP assassinated a member of the metal workers union.

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA
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An FPA officer stationed in front of the British Embassy was fired on by individuals, who passed in an automobile. In addition, a catobel was tossed on the sidewalk, which was subsequently examined by FPA bomb squad experts and found to contain a novelty store device meant to ridicule the FPA.

In La Plata, an Argentine Army Lieutenant Colonel shot and killed an individual, whom he suspected of surveilling his house.

In San Justo, six bodies were discovered near Union International Airport. The bodies were riddled with bullet holes from 9 mm. and .45 cal. weapons.

A BAPP sub-station was attacked by terrorists and a BAPP officer wounded in Hades, BAP.

In Rosario, three individuals were kidnapped from three different locations by presumed terrorists.

In Cordoba, terrorists took over the Civil Registry and stole documentation. The ~~BAP~~ terrorist organization took credit for this act indicating that the ~~ML~~ stood for ~~Ministerio~~ ~~Revolucionario~~.

Also in Cordoba, an incendiary attack was carried out against a tractor dealership. An organization known as the ~~Organizacion Comunista del Chorro~~ took credit for this attack.

In Rosario, a clubhouse of the Peronist University Youth was consumed by fire. BAPP officers attributed the fire to arson.

Again in Cordoba, an incendiary bomb was thrown against the sales office of a battery company.

In Villa Guineo, BAP, an incendiary bomb attack was carried out against the Acindar Steel Company Warehouse.

April 7, 1975

In Montevideo, the office of a supplier of the Acindar Steel Company was subjected to a bomb attack.

In Buenos Aires, BAP, the body of an unidentified female was located. The victim had been shot numerous times.

In Boulogne, BAP, the body of an unidentified male was

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA
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found. The body contained numerous bullet wounds.

In La Plata, a bomb destroyed the offices of a local company owned by the defeated mayoralty candidate of the Alianza Popular Federalista.

In the Federal Capital, an attempt was made to dynamite the apartment of the Chief of the FPA.

A Municipal Housing Commission employee was kidnapped in the Federal Capital.

April 6, 1973

The body of the Municipal Housing Commission Employee kidnapped on April 7, 1973, was discovered in Buenos Aires.

April 8, 1973

In Tucuman, the law offices of three attorneys were bombed.

In the Federal Capital, the law office of an attorney was subjected to an incendiary bomb attack.

In Salta, the residence of an attorney was bombed.

In Tucuman, an innocent passerby was killed during an attempt against the life of a school worker's employees union.

April 10, 1973

In Zarate, a number of ERP took over the Cellulose Argentina plant and distributed extremist propaganda.

In Bahia Blanca, four private residences were bombed.

In La Plata, a medical doctor was killed in his office by terrorists.

April 11, 1973

In Santa Fe, terrorists fired upon the residence of the

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

Dean of the Economic Faculty and three incendiary bombs against his residence.

In Villa Elisa, the body of a law student was found. The victim had been shot numerous times. BAPP investigation established that the victim's father had been assassinated on August 11, 1978, by terrorists. The BAPP reported that the victim's body contained 67 bullet wounds.

In the Federal Capital, three bodies were discovered in a burned-out automobile. The victims had been shot numerous times.

In Lujan, BAP, the body of an unidentified male was found. The body bore numerous bullet wounds.

In Bahia Blanca, the residence of the secretary of the National University of the South was broken into and set fire to with an incendiary device.

In Tucuman, two bodies were recovered at a provincial agricultural station.

Again in Bahia Blanca, terrorists fired upon the residence of another functionary of the National University of the South. ERP members also painted slogans attacking a former official of the National University of the South.

April 12, 1979

In Compaes, a BAPP patrol came upon a group of terrorists who had just stolen a truck containing foodstuffs. A violent shoot-out resulted and one extremist was killed. During the shootout, the extremists used hand grenades against the BAPP officers.

In Mar del Plata, a bomb attack was carried out against the offices of the Volta Elevator Company and against a bakery.

In Santa Fe, terrorists' bombs were set off at two private residences.

In the Federal Capital, a bomb detonated at the Administrative Offices of the Buenos Aires Subway System.

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FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

In Parana, the Automotive Transport Workers Union's offices were subjected to a terrorist attack.

In Avellaneda, the body of an unidentified male individual was discovered. The victim had been shot numerous times.

In Mar del Plata, bomb attacks were carried out against the residences of two private citizens.

April 13, 1973

In Rosario, terrorists raided the Argentine Army Arsenal killing an Argentine Army Colonel and stealing a volume of weapons.

In La Plata, terrorists fired upon the residence of a Federal Judge.

In Mar del Plata, terrorists fired upon the residence of a private citizen.

In Mar del Plata, BAP, the body of a university student was discovered on a deserted road. The victim's body bore numerous bullet wounds.

SECRET

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TELEGRAM

INDICATE
☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

FROM

Amembassy BUENOS AIRES

CLASSIFICATION

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

E.O. 11652:

TAGS:

SUBJECT:

ACTION:

N/A

PINS, ASEC, AR

Terrorism: Journalist found alive and ex-labor leader's son found dead

Secstate WASHDC

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~ BUENOS AIRES 3232

1. Ana Maria Guzzetti, a leftist journalist, was found beaten but alive in a Buenos Aires suburb on May 8. She was kidnapped in downtown B.A. on April 28, and it had been feared she had become yet another victim of right-wing terrorists. Guzzetti formerly worked for the banned left-wing newspaper El Mundo and gained some notoriety when she asked General Peron at a press conference for an explanation of the actions of certain paramilitary groups.

2. At about the same time Guzzetti was found alive, the body of the son of an ex-union leader was found in another B.A. suburb. Alfredo Ongaro, 21, was the son of Raimundo Ongaro and was not known to be active politically. The elder Ongaro has been in prison since November, 1974, under the terms of the state of siege. He was prominent in the printers' union before it was intervened by the GOA.

AMB
POL-3
POL/R
ECOM
USIS
USDAO
MILGP-2
SCIAT
LEGAT
RF
SY
CHRON

DRAFTED BY:

POL:DCJstt:cc

DRAFTING DATE

5/9/75

TEL. EXT.

121

CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:

POL:WSSmith

CLEARANCES:

AMB:Robert G. Hill

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED

DCM:JMontLior

MAY 12 1975

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LEGAL ATTACHE—BUENOS AIRES

3. Comment: While right-wing terrorists are probably responsible for these two particular incidents, they have in general been less active in recent weeks. No new death lists have been issued following the one with the 16 actors and journalists. The number of bodies turning up has also seemed to have fallen off even though it is possible that this results from self censorship by the press.

HILL 

TELEGRAM

INDICATE
☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

FROM AmEmbassy BUENOS AIRES

CLASSIFICATION

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

E.O. 11652:
 TAGS:
 SUBJECT:

N/A
 PINS, ASEC, AR
 Terrorism Roundup

ACTION:

SecState WASHDC

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~ BUENOS AIRES 4096

AMB
 POL-3
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 USDAO
 MILGP-2
 SCIAT
 LEGAT
 RF
 CHRON

1. Rightwing terrorists continued active, as evidenced by fact that bombs destroyed the offices of the Communist Party and Radical Party in Cordoba on June 14. A group of about 1000 gathered at what was left of the former to protest the act. Police dispersed the crowd and detained 300 people.
2. In addition, another burned out auto was found in a Buenos Aires suburb with the bodies of four men and a woman inside. The five have not yet been identified but all evidence indicates they are victims of rightwing death squads. on June 14
3. Leftist guerrillas, on the other hand, ~~recently~~ tried to apply their own solution to the problem of recent price increases. Six Montoneros entered a supermarket in Cordoba and told customers to take what they wanted for free. Shoppers instead panicked and ran for the nearest exit. The guerrillas then forced the housewives at gunpoint to fill their shopping

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DRAFTING DATE
 6/16/75

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Charge: JJMontllox

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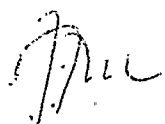
JUN 18 1975

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baskets.

4. The Army released an announcement from Tucuman claiming that several guerrillas who had been detained admitted to Major having taken part in the assassination of Army/~~XXXX~~ Viola and his daughter in Tucuman on Dec. 1, 1974 (see BA-8812).

MONTLLOR



~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

Classification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Department of State

A-143

E.O. 11652: GDS
TAGS: PINT, AR

AmEmbassy BUENOS AIRES

June 16, 1975

Political Violence in Argentina

Summary. Prospects are not good for any significant diminution of the level of political violence that has plagued Argentina in recent years. Rightwing terrorists continue to operate freely and account for nearly as many deaths as leftists and security forces together. The leftist guerrilla groups, while forced into a somewhat defensive posture, are still active and are attempting to exploit worker discontent whenever possible. Given the worsening economic difficulties, these opportunities will be abundant. End Summary.

Violence to Continue

When confronted with the topic of violence and terrorism in their country many Argentines attempt to dismiss the subject by saying "it's a worldwide problem". While political violence is certainly not unique to Argentina, the levels it has reached in this country in recent years have few parallels. Recently there has been some hope for a lessening of the violence. Operations by leftist terrorists have been somewhat reduced as security forces have had some success in combating the subversive organizations. Rightwing terrorists have supposedly announced a 90-day truce to give the government time to find effective mechanisms to combat the left (BA 3742).

Do these events offer any real hope of returning to a more peaceful political process? Unfortunately, the answer would appear to be that they do not. The basic conflicts within the society are still unresolved and neither extreme seems likely to renounce the use of violence.

109-103-273

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POL/R:BLE:mock (in draft)

Chas. J. Smith Rux

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Violence from the left

Leftist terrorism, inspired by the example of Che Guevara, has been a common occurrence since the kidnapping and murder of former President Aramburu in 1970. Leftist Peronists, pressuring for an end to military rule and the return of General Peron, and the non-Peronist left, demanding the creation of a socialist government, both began to make increasing use of terrorism. Well organized and financed with millions of dollars raised from kidnapping, these groups operated with success and some public support prior to the election in 1973. Following the election of Peron, their popular support dropped away, and these groups found themselves isolated from the main body of Peronism as the GOA took on more and more of a rightist hue. From the point of view of the left, the Peronist government turned out to be no better than that of the military.

The GOA has had some success in hindering operations of the ERP and Montoneros, in many instances using information obtained from guerrillas who are illegally detained, tortured during interrogation and then eliminated. Newspapers are very cautious about what they publish regarding terrorism from either extreme. The stories have become nothing more than recapitulations of official press releases about successful operations by security forces. Despite the fact that tales of many unpublicized crimes are circulated, the self-censorship by the press (which the GOA enforces) adds to the image of a reduced threat from the left. The successes against the leftist guerrillas have forced them into a defensive position and brought about a change in tactics. Attacks on police and army posts have dwindled and the emphasis seems to be on trying to survive intact. In addition, a campaign to organize the workers and peasants appears to have been embarked upon, though the latter has been hurt by Army operations in Tucuman.

While leftist terrorism has diminished to some extent recently, prospects for eliminating the leftist guerrillas are not good. Their determined opposition to this government, extensive financial resources and organization, plus growing popular opposition to the government itself all militate against it.

The increasingly chaotic economic situation and continued alienation of the labor rank and file from orthodox union leaders will provide the left ample opportunities for exploitation of worker discontent.

and from the right

The Buenos Aires Herald published on May 29 its tally of the number of deaths due to political causes which have occurred since Mrs. Peron assumed the Presidency on July 1, 1974. The total number of deaths was put at 503 and was broken down as follows: 190 with leftist political affiliation, 38 with rightist affiliations, 54 policemen, 22 Army, 13 businessmen, 4 children, 1 diplomat (the U. S. Consular Agent in Cordoba), 20 others who did not fit any of the above categories, 70 unidentified bodies and 91 killed in gunfights with security forces.

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Looking at it another way, rightwing terrorists killed roughly 190 people, leftwing terrorists 128, security forces accounted for 91 and 94 more died at the hands of persons whose ideology is unclear. The vast majority of the later category were most likely victims of the right, as it is common practice for rightwing groups to disfigure their victims in an attempt to render their remains unidentifiable.

A communique supposedly signed by the leading rightwing terrorist organization, the AAA, recently called for a 90-day truce to give the GOA time to develop legal means to combat leftist terrorism. Within days, however, other death lists appeared (BA 3832) and the bodies of young leftists continue to turn up. Perhaps one section of the AAA has decided to lay low, but the rest are clearly active.

Rightwing terrorism has arisen as a reaction against the leftist guerrillas. While the judicial system remains hopelessly inadequate and sentences are lenient or nonexistent, no serious consideration is being given to court reform; rather, the official response has been the implementation of a state of siege, under which, according to official figures, 1400 to 1800 are being held without charges at the disposition of the executive power. The unofficial response has been AAA type operations and a liberal application of the "ley de fuga" - under which suspects are shot by police while supposedly resisting arrest. Such actions have taken place with the awareness of the general public and the encouragement of certain sectors of the GOA (namely Lopez Rega and his allies in the government). Indeed as long as Lopez Rega maintains his position of power, any ethical restraints in the struggle against the left will continue to be prominent by their absence. Given the success of the illegal methods being used and since legal measures have proved ineffective in the past, rightwing terrorism is not likely to disappear.

Violence and a possible change of government

The labor unions and the political wing of the Peronist party have both proved themselves inadequate to check Lopez Rega's continuing accumulation of power (BA 3425). His most recent acquisition is his own man, Celestino Rodrigo, as Minister of Economy. Given the worsening economic situation and political climate, the probable course is for the Army once again to see itself (and to be seen by many) as the savior of the country. The military could probably force Lopez Rega's ouster in a way that would not provoke widespread violence, given that the latter's base of support is so narrow. There are few who would risk their lives to protect him. If an attempt was made to set up an unconstitutional government, resistance could be met from some military commanders bent on preserving the institutions. It seems likely, however, that the coup plotters would wait to make their move until the Army develops a consensus that drastic action is necessary. While a relatively nonviolent transition seems more likely, the period following a change of government would be more violence prone. Leftist terrorists could be expected to step up their activities to whatever extent possible against a military government or one controlled by the military. Likewise, the new government would take what repressive

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measures it felt necessary to maintain itself. While there are dozens of imponderables in any scenario of this kind, the military is not likely to move until it has a good deal of public support for such action. The lessons of 1966-73 and the unpopularity of the Armed Forces that era produced will bear heavily in the minds of the army officers. Given this, and the increasing unpopularity of Mrs. Peron's government, it is unlikely that the left or any other sector could generate enough of a reaction on the part of the public to create widespread disturbances.

U. S. Interests

The violence from the left will continue to threaten foreign investment and businessmen in general. While kidnappings have fallen off, leftist guerrillas will exploit and aggravate worker discontent whenever possible. They have also of late assassinated several executives in firms that have had labor problems. The threat of violence, and, even more importantly, the increasingly difficult economic situation, will be strong disincentives to foreign investment.

The leftist guerrillas will continue to have the capability to undertake attacks against Embassy staff members and could do so at any time. Ultra-nationalistic rightwing terrorists will probably continue to concern themselves strictly with leftists and should not pose a threat to American business interests or USG employees.

Human Rights

Since the AAA appears to have some GOA backing, rightwing violence has the potential to result in serious human rights problems. While overshadowed by events in Chile, Argentina is beginning to receive more notoriety in this area. Four French representatives of the International Federation of Human Rights and the International Movement of Catholic Jurists completed a short visit to Argentina on May 24. Upon their departure, they stated that the right to defend and freedom of expression were "empty phrases" in Argentina. A full report is to be issued before the end of June.

The New York Times correspondent here told an Emboff recently that two leftist Peronist Youth leaders have been severely tortured since they were arrested on April 17 (BA 2765) despite the fact that their detentions were well publicized. One of the two, Dardo Cabo, has lost the use of one of his arms as a result of the torture, according to his parents.

The USG, of course, deplores terrorism of any kind. Leftist terrorism is a threat to U. S. business interests and to the Embassy staff while that from the right, when officially encouraged, is a violation of human rights. It is unfortunate that the GOA has used the latter to combat the former. Any representations made to the GOA should underline the USG opposition to violence from either extreme of the political spectrum to avoid giving any indication that extralegal means are acceptable.

MOETLOR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

6/30/75

LEGAL ATTACHE ROBERT W. SCHERRER

ATTEMPTED KIDNAPPING OF GUILLERMO M. YEATTS,
DIRECTOR,
MASSEY FERGUSON
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

For information, during the evening of 6/21/75, captioned individual arrived at his parents' apartment building, located at #3736 Avenida Libertador in order to celebrate his mother's birthday. Upon arriving at the parking area adjacent to the apartment building, an attempt was made to kidnapp Yeatts by several armed individuals. Yeatts' bodyguards resisted the kidnapping attempt and a shoot-out ensued. Yeatts' bodyguards were able to drive off the kidnappers, it being noted that one of the bodyguards was slightly wounded with a .22 caliber bullet in his wrist. It should be noted that Yeatts is the son of Dr. Harry Yeatts, one of the approved Embassy physicians.

cc's: 1 - Addressee
1 - POL
1 - POL-R
1 - SY
1 - Consul General
2 - Bue (109-NEW) 109-789
 (1) - 109-103
RWS:gjk
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-30-01 BY 3906 JELW/BLE/A
Argentina Project

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Bus

109-103 274

~~SECRET~~

39063 ELW/BCE/DC Argentina Project
CLASSIFIED BY: ~~SP6 AG/CAL~~

REASON: 1.5 (B D) 8/26/75

DECLASSIFY ON: X5.6

THE AMBASSADOR
VIA DCM

LEGAT ROBERT W. SCHERRER

#010-0371 11-24-95

CLASSIFIED BY: ~~39063 ELW/BCE/DC~~

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1.6

Argentina Project

ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

On 8/25/75, a ranking official of the Federal Police of Argentina (FPA) Intelligence Service provided the following information regarding the recent death of Montonero leader MARCOS OSATINSKY in Cordoba: (S) (U)

According to the FPA delegation in Cordoba, OSATINSKY, whose Montonero code name was "SANTIAGO," was picked up approximately three weeks ago by Cordoba Provincial Police and members of Governor LACABANNE's Security Detail. OSATINSKY was severely tortured by members of Governor LACABANNE's Security Detail over an extended period of time; however, he refused to divulge any information. OSATINSKY was in such bad shape that it became obvious he would have to be killed rather than produce him alive since the marks of torture would be obvious. In order to dispose of OSATINSKY, whose detention was known among extremists in Cordoba, it was decided to stage his assassination in connection with a fictitious rescue attempt. Three Cordoba Provincial Police Officers volunteered to take part in the charade with the understanding they would have to submit to being slightly wounded during the performance. (S) (U)

The hijacking of the hearse transporting OSATINSKY's body from Cordoba to Tucuman was not carried out by the Montoneros as indicated in the press, but by the same members of Governor LACABANNE's Security Staff, who had tortured OSATINSKY. The purpose of stealing his body was to prevent the body from being subjected to an autopsy, which would have clearly shown that he had been tortured. It is doubtful that OSATINSKY's body will ever turn up. (S) (U)

Attached is a photograph of OSATINSKY taken during 1972 at Rawson Prison. (S) (U)

- 1 - Addressee
5 - Buenos Aires
(1 - 109-2) (1 - 109-103)
(1 - 105-Montoneros) (1 - 80-76)
(1 - 105-1098-OSATINSKY) (1 - 80-76)

RWS:jn

(6)

CLASSIFIED BY 5931

EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION

SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652

EXEMPTION CATEGORY 5B(2)

AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON INDET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

283

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 7-20-96 Page 1 of 1



~~CLASSIFIED BY~~
~~DECLASSIFIED ON~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~DATE 01/11/01 BY 1043~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE AMBASSADOR
VIA DCM

8/28/75

LEGAT ROBERT W. SCHERRER

ERP KIDNAPPING OF
JOHN DALOUBIEX,
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA,
7/9/75

DECLASSIFIED BY 3906JEL/BCE/PC
ON 4-30-04
Argentina Project

An official of the Latin American Region of the Otis Elevator International, provided the following information:

Between the hours of 2:00 A.M. and 4:00 A.M. on July 9, 1975, JOHN DALOUBIEX, an executive for the Otis Elevator Company, was kidnapped from his room at the Plaza Hotel by unknown individuals, who subsequently identified themselves as members of the ERP. The ERP demanded a ransom of five million dollars U. S. for the release of DALOUBIEX.

The following chronological information was provided by the source concerning the kidnapping:

The victim along with R. W. SCHWARTZ, who is a staff member of the Otis Elevator Company, and NICOLLE RACZKOWSKI, a female of Polish ancestry, who possibly is a resident of Paris, France, all dined at the Sheraton Hotel, Buenos Aires, during the evening of July 8, 1975. After dinner, the group broke up with SCHWARTZ retiring to his room at the Sheraton Hotel, while the victim and Miss RACZKOWSKI went to the victim's room at the Plaza Hotel. Apparently Miss RACZKOWSKI was kidnapped along with the victim; however, no mention has been made of her by the ERP in their contacts with the Otis Elevator Company.

During the afternoon of July 9, 1975, the ERP contacted the local Otis Elevator International Manager in San Fernando, informing him of victim's kidnapping and indicating that they would recontact him during the evening.

A second call was not received by Otis Elevator International until the evening of July 10, 1975. Instructions were given to company officials in order to pick up an envelope which contained personal identity documents of the victim and the ERP's demand for the five million dollar ransom. Between

- 1 - POL Addressee
- 1 - POL/R
- 1 - SY 1 - ECON COUNSELOR
- 1 - CONGEN

3 - Buenos Aires (1 - 163-637)

(1 - 109-38) (1 - 109-103)

RWS:jn (8)

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EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 5B(2)(4)
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON INDOT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

284

**ERP KIDNAPPING OF JOHN DACUBIEX
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA,
7/9/75**

the period July 14 through July 16, several contacts were made by the ERP and Otis Elevator International. These contacts basically were to set up ground rules for future negotiations.

During the afternoon of July 17, 1975, the ERP again contacted Elevator Otis International, making reference to a bomb that had exploded at the residence of the company's Operations Manager on July 16, 1975. The kidnappers indicated that they were responsible for placing the bomb and had done so to indicate to Otis Elevator International officials, that they were serious in their operation. During the July 17, 1975, contact, the company offered \$150,000 for the return of the victim. This offer was rejected out of hand by the ERP as ridiculous. The ERP negotiator informed the company that contact would be made on July 21, 1975, in order to reach a final decision regarding the payment of the ransom. The ERP negotiator stated that if Otis Elevator International was not amenable to paying the ransom, then negotiations would be broken off for a six-month period during which terrorist action would be taken against random company officials and installations.

On July 21, contact was reestablished between the company and the ERP, during which a firm offer of \$600,000 was made for the victim's release. This amount was again rejected by the ERP, and a threat was made to assassinate Mr. ALFREDO SCHROEDER, an Otis Elevator International executive in Sao Paulo, Brazil. The ERP spokesman told the company representative, that a reign of terror would immediately commence against the company and its employees until the five million dollar ransom was agreed upon by Otis Elevator International.

The foregoing information should not be discussed with any foreign government officials, including those of the Argentine and Brazilian Governments.

The source noted that police officials in Argentina had not been advised of the foregoing information.

ERP KIDNAPPING OF JOHN DALOUBIEX
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA,
7/9/75

It is noted that during May, 1973, all American employees of the Otis Elevator International, were hastily removed from Argentina and its South American Regional Office removed from Buenos Aires to Sao Paulo, Brazil, after the receipt of an alleged threat from the ERP. Additionally, during the early part of 1975, various Otis Elevator local offices and plants have been the subject of terrorist bomb attacks, which were not attributable to any specific organization.

The above information concerning the kidnapping of DALOUBIEX is disturbing from several points of view. First, he was kidnapped from a large, prominent downtown hotel, where several American executives customarily reside during visits to Buenos Aires on company business. Additionally, the Plaza is the traditional location the Argentine Government chooses to put up visiting dignitaries. Second, it would appear that those responsible for victim's kidnapping have some inside source of information at the local company office or possibly the Sao Paulo Regional Office, since the kidnappers had apparent knowledge of DALOUBIEX's presence in Argentina.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 7-10-96 *page 1 only*
90-6371
49/CAL/DK APR 90

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9/4/75

SECRET

THE AMBASSADOR
VIA DCM

LEGAL ATTACHE ROBERT W. SCHERRER

ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

On 9/3/75, an official of the Argentine Army Intelligence Service (AAIS) provided the following information: (S) (U)

In addition to the raids noted in the press which were carried out by the Buenos Aires Provincial Police (BAPP) during the weekend of 8/30-9/1/75, [the AAIS, through a penetration agent in the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), extralegally detained a high ranking official of the ERP, ranking third or fourth in that organization, immediately after Mario Roberto Santucho and Enrique Haroldo Gorriaran Merlo, in Buenos Aires Province. This individual was detained with the assistance of the BAPP and is currently being interrogated by an AAIS and BAPP interrogation team. The source emphasized that the individual under detention is one of the most important ERP leaders to have been detained during the past year.] (S) (U)

On 9/3/75, an official of the BAPP Intelligence Service, who is aware of the above-described detention of the ERP leader, advised it is the opinion of the BAPP that the assassination of BAPP Chief of Investigations, Comisario Alfonso Vergel in La Plata, and the attack against an Argentine Army truck during which Sgt. Anselmo Rios was killed, were acts of retaliation carried out by the ERP in answer to the extra-legal detention of the ERP official, as noted above. (S) (U)

The foregoing should not be discussed with foreign officials, including those of the Argentine Government

cc: 1 - Addressee
1 - POL
1 - POL-R
1 - DAO
1 - SY

5 - Bue (109-103
(1-105-767
Montoneros)

(1 - 109-38 ERP)

(1 - 80-185 [Baldrich])

(1 - 80-173) [Lucero]

RWS:gjk

(10)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
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Classified By 5931

Exempt from General Declassification
Schedule of Executive Order 11652

Exemption Category 5B(2)

Automatically declassified on IMDET.

SECRET

UTL 00 Original
CLASSIFIED BY 5931
REASON: 1.5
DECLASSIFY ON: (C)
Appeal # 90-0371
39063 ELW/ACE/106
Argentine Project
10-24-95
5-23-01

109-103-292

5947
04 SEP 75
1613

TELEGRAM

INDICATE
☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

FROM AmEmbassy BUENOS AIRES

CLASSIFICATION ~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

E.O. 11652: N/A
TAGS: PINS, AR, ASEC
SUBJECT: British Businessman Charles Lockwood rescued after
Second Kidnapping
ACTION: SecState WASHDC

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~ BUENOS AIRES 5947

AMB
POL-3
POL/R
ECOM
USIS
USDAO
MILGP-2
LEGAT
SCIAT
RF
CHRON
SV

1. Buenos Aires Provincial police in Pilar reportedly killed four extremists and freed Charles Lockwood, 29 August. Circumstances leading to discovery of extremist cell still unknown.
2. Reportedly, upon police arrival August 29, occupants of secluded house on golf course opened fire. When the intense gun battle ended, security forces discovered four dead extremists, including one female, and one extremist seriously wounded. Also in the house were an infant and Charles Lockwood, alive. Lockwood was extremely lucky. In the past, terrorists have usually murdered their prisoners when police closed in.
3. One of the dead terrorists was identified as the soldier who had been inside man for the terrorist raid on the Federal Firing Range August 18 during which Capt. Miguel Keller was killed. Some of the arms taken during that raid were also found in the house with Lockwood.

DRAFTED BY:
POL:RMartin:mg

DRAFTING DATE 9/2/75 TEL. EXT. 121

CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:
POL:WSSmith

CLEARANCES:

LEGATT:RWScherrer

AMB:RCHill
DCM:JMont
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

SEP 4 1975

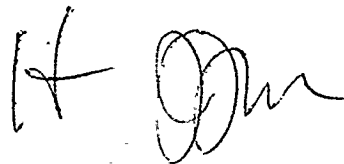
FORM FS-413
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CLASSIFICATION

LEGAL ATTACHE-BUENOS AIRES

4. Lockwood was kidnapped July 31, 1975 by extremists for the second time in less than two years. The first time large ransom was paid for his release. While on Sept 1 member of Lockwood's family told Emboff he planned to remain in Argentina, following day, British Emboff told us he had departed previous evening. This confirmed by fact Lockwood gave interview in London saying he planned to return to Argentina some day, but "not now."

HILL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE AMBASSADOR
VIA DCN

8/4/75

LEGAT ROBERT W. SCHERRER

ERP KIDNAPPING OF
JOHN DALCOURT,
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA,
7/9/75

Reference my memo concerning captioned matter
dated 8/28/75.

On 8/4/75, FRED ADEN, Director of the Goodyear
Tire and Rubber Company, Buenos Aires, advised that an
official connected with the Otis Elevator Company in Buenos
Aires stated that captioned individual had been released by
his ERP kidnappers approximately eight days ago and had safely
left Argentina. ADEN advised that the Otis Elevator Company
source told him that the victim was not kidnapped from the
Plaza Hotel but picked up on Calle Maipu at approximately
2:00 A.M. on 7/9/75. According to ADEN's Otis Elevator source
the company paid three million U. S. dollars delivered in
Argentina for victim's release.

The Otis Elevator Headquarters in New York City are
being contacted by the FBI New York Office in order to confirm
the above information.

CLASSIFIED BY 5831
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 5B(2)(4)
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON INDEF

- 1 - Addressee
- 1 - POL/R
- 1 - BY
- 1 - CONGEN
- 1 - ECON COUNSELOR
- 3 - Buenos Aires
 - (1 - 163-687)
 - (1 - 109-38)
 - (1 - 109-103)

RWS:jn
(8)

DECLASSIFIED BY 9015EW/BL/104
ON 4-30-01

Argentina Project
4-11-84 By Original
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

109-103-294

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

9/4/75

~~SECRET~~

TELETYPE

URGENT-PRIORITY

5-1-04
CLASSIFIED BY 39063FW/BCE/CG
DECLASSIFY ON: E.O. 1.6
134-04 Argentina Project

TO: DIRECTOR NR. 134-04
FROM: LEGAT, BUENOS AIRES (109-2); (109-103)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-ARGENTINA; IS-ARGENTINA; ARGENTINE
TERRORIST ACTIVITIES; FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-ARGENTINA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION
IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT DURING THE WEEKEND OF AUGUST 30TH TO
SEPTEMBER 1, 1975 THE BUENOS AIRES PROVINCIAL POLICE, ACTING
IN CONCERT WITH THE ARGENTINE ARMY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (AAIS),
CARRIED OUT A SERIES OF IMPORTANT RAIDS AGAINST THE ARGENTINE
EXTREMIST TARGETS IN BUENOS AIRES AND BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE.
SOURCE NOTED THAT SEVERAL TERRORISTS BELONGING TO THE FUERZAS
ARMADAS DE LIBERATION (ARMED FORCES OF LIBERATION) (FAL), AN
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ORGANIZATION, WERE KILLED IN PILAR, BUENOS
AIRES PROVINCE. (S)(U)

ADDITIONALLY, THE SOURCE NOTED THAT THROUGH AN ARGENTINE
ARMY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE PENETRATION AGENT, AN EXTREMELY
IMPORTANT FIGURE OF THE EJERCITO REVOLUCIONARIO DEL PUEBLO (PEOPLE'S
REVOLUTIONARY ARMY) (ERP) WAS EXTRALEGALLY DETAINED AND IS UNDERGOING

2 - Bue (109-2)
(1) - 109-103

RVS:gjk
(2)

DECLASSIFIED BY 39063FW/BCE/CG
ON 8-3-01

Argentina Project

~~SECRET~~

295

~~SECRET~~

PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEVERE INTERROGATION. (S)(u)

SOURCE NOTED THAT IN WHAT IS BELIEVED TO BE RETALIATION AGAINST THE BAPP AND THE ARGENTINE ARMY, MEMBERS OF THE ERP ASSASSINATED THE BAPP CHIEF OF INVESTIGATIONS IN LA PLATA, THE CAPITAL OF BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE, DURING THE MORNING OF SEPTEMBER 3, 1975. ADDITIONALLY, DURING THIS ATTACK SOURCE REPORTED THAT A BAPP OFFICER WAS SEVERELY WOUNDED. SOURCE REPORTED THAT ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY TO THE ATTACK CARRIED OUT AGAINST THE BAPP OFFICIAL, THE ERP AMBUSHED AN ARGENTINE ARMY TRUCK CARRYING ARMS AND ASSASSINATED AN ARGENTINE ARMY SERGEANT (S)(u)

SOURCE REPORTED THAT ANOTHER ATTACK CARRIED OUT BY ARGENTINE TERRORISTS TOOK PLACE DURING THE EVENING OF SEPTEMBER 3, 1975 IN AVELLANEDA, BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE, WHEN IT CARRIED OUT A COORDINATED BAZOOKA ATTACK AGAINST A FEDERAL POLICE OF ARGENTINA RESIDENT AGENCY. SOURCE REPORTED THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES AS A RESULT OF THE LATTER ATTACK.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 5931, XGDS-2~~

ADMINISTRATIVE. SOURCE IS COMISARIO MAYOR OSVALDO DE BALDRICH, CHIEF OF INTELLIGENCE, BAPP. (S)(u)

COORDINATED LOCALLY.

END

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 9/5/75

Transmit the following in 248 (Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE URGENT-PRIORITY
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR

NR. 137 -05

LEGAT, BRASILIA

NR. 031 -05

FROM: LEGAT, BUENOS AIRES (109-103)

CLASSIFIED BY 39063ELW/BCE/PG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1.6
Argentina ProjectCONFIDENTIALFOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-ARGENTINA; ARGENTINE TERRORIST
ACTIVITIES; FPM-ARGENTINA.

ON SEPTEMBER 4, 1975, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ABROAD, WHO IS AN ~~OFFICIAL~~ ~~EMPLOYER~~ WITH THE CORDOBA PROVINCIAL POLICE, REPORTED THAT LEONARDO CASTELLI, THE PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR FOR TRANSAX, A FORD MOTOR COMPANY SUBSIDIARY, WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED DURING THE MORNING OF SEPTEMBER 4, 1975, AS THE RESULT OF A TERRORIST ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT IN CORDOBA. THE SOURCE NOTED THAT THE TRANSAX COMPANY HAD RECENTLY BEEN THE TARGET OF ANOTHER TERRORIST OPERATION ON AUGUST 27, 1975, WHEN TERRORISTS ABDUCTED TRANSAX EMPLOYEE MARCELO JOSE DI FERNANDO. THE SOURCE NOTED THAT DI FERNANDO'S BODY WAS RECOVERED THE NEXT DAY IN CORDOBA.

ON SEPTEMBER 5, 1975, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ABROAD WHO IS A RANKING OFFICIAL WITH THE FEDERAL POLICE OF ARGENTINA (FPA) (S) (U)

3- Bue (109-103)
(1 - 80-178 Salas)
(1 - 80-87 [Crovetto]) (S) (U)

RWS:gjk
(3)

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

109-103-296

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 11:30 A M Per gk
9/5/75 U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADVISED THAT A MEETING WAS ORDERED DURING SEPTEMBER 4, 1975 BY PRESIDENT PERON IN ORDER TO CONSIDER THE CRITICAL TERRORIST SITUATION IN ARGENTINA. THE SOURCE NOTED THAT THE ARGENTINE CABINET, THE THREE ARMED FORCES CHIEFS, THE CHIEF OF THE FPA AND DEPUTY CHIEF, PARTICIPATED IN THIS ^{MEETING} ~~CONFERENCE~~. THE SOURCE ADVISED THAT THERE WAS GENERAL AGREEMENT THAT MORE VIGOROUS COORDINATED ACTION MUST BE TAKEN IN ORDER TO CONTROL THE MOUNTING WAVE OF TERRORISM IN ARGENTINA. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~CLASSIFIED BY 5931, XGDS-1 AND-2, INDEFINITE.~~

ADMINISTRATIVE. REMYCABLE, AUGUST 28, 1975 UNDER THE ABOVE DUAL CAPTION, WHICH REPORTED THE ABDUCTION OF THE TRANSAX EMPLOYEE ON AUGUST 27, 1975.

FIRST SOURCE IS COMISARIO LUIS ALBERTO SALAS, CORDOVA PROVINCIAL POLICE.

SECOND SOURCE IS COMISARIO MAYOR JORGE CROVETTO, DIRECTOR OF FEDERAL SECURITY, FPA. ~~(S)~~ (U)

COORDINATED LOCALLY.

END

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CLASSIFIED EDITIONS / UNCLASSIFIED
BY: [illegible] (11/11/11)
DATE: 7-16-96 page 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 only
SP6AG/CAL/DK 10-2-96

9/12/75

TELETYPE

URGENT-PRIORITY

TO: DIRECTOR NR.
LEGAT, BRASILIA NR.
FROM: LEGAT, BUENOS AIRES (109-2) (109-103)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-ARGENTINA; IS-ARGENTINA; ARGENTINE
TERRORIST ACTIVITIES; FPM-ARGENTINA.

ON SEPTEMBER 11, 1975 A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ABROAD WHO
IS A RANKING FEDERAL POLICE OF ARGENTINA (FPA) OFFICIAL,
ADVISED THAT ON SEPTEMBER 10, 1975, FPA IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
TECHNICIANS, AFTER A LENGTHY PAINSTAKING EXAMINATION, MANAGED
TO CLASSIFY FINGERPRINTS TAKEN FROM A BADLY DECOMPOSED BODY OF
A MURDER VICTIM THAT HAD BEEN DISCOVERED IN LUJAN, BUENOS AIRES
PROVINCE ON APRIL 10, 1975. SOURCE NOTED THAT THE VICTIM HAD
BEEN SHOT IN THE BACK NUMEROUS TIMES AND DUMPED BY THE SIDE OF
A RURAL COUNTRY ROAD. SOURCE ADVISED THAT THE FINGERPRINTS
CORRESPONDED TO FRANK INGNEY, AN EXECUTIVE ~~(S)~~ (U)

- 5 - Bue
(1 - 109-2)
(1 - 109-103)
(1 - 163-611 Ingney Kidnapping)
(1 - 80- NEW Morton Rosenblum)
(1 - 105-767 Montoneros)

RWS:gjk
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

301

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

(Priority)

PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT
FINANCIAL INVESTMENT COMPANIES IN ARGENTINA

OF THE ROBERTS FINANCIAL COMPANY WHO HAD BEEN KIDNAPPED ON
APRIL 1, 1975 BY A GROUP CALLING ITSELF THE AGRUPACION ALBORADA
(DAWN GROUP). SOURCE NOTED THAT INGNEY WAS MARRIED TO THE
DAUGHTER OF CHARLES ROBERTS, THE ^{ALL IN} INCUMBENT DIRECTOR OF THE
ROBERTS FINANCIAL COMPANY. SOURCE RECALLED THAT INGNEY'S
BROTHER-IN-LAW, CHARLES "CARLITOS" ROBERTS, ^{ALL A ROBERTS FINANCIAL COMPANY} WAS ALSO KIDNAPPED
ON APRIL 1, 1975, IN A SEPARATE INCIDENT FROM THE INGNEY
KIDNAPPING, BY THE MONTONERO GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION AND RELEASED
A SHORT TIME THEREAFTER AFTER THE ROBERTS FAMILY HAD PAID A
RANSOM OF \$300,000. SOURCE ALSO NOTED THAT CHARLES LOCKWOOD,
AN EXECUTIVE WHO ^{IS A MEMBER OF} ~~SITS~~ ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SEVERAL
IMPORTANT BUENOS AIRES CORPORATIONS, INCLUDING THE ROBERTS
FINANCIAL COMPANY, IS MARRIED TO THE SISTER OF CHARLES ROBERTS,
SR., SUPRA. SOURCE NOTED THAT LOCKWOOD WAS KIDNAPPED ^{ON} ~~DURING~~
JUNE 6, 1975, BY THE MONTONERO ~~GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION~~ AND RELEASED
AFTER A RANSOM OF TWO MILLION DOLLARS WAS PAID. IN ADDITION,
SOURCE NOTED THAT LOCKWOOD HAD AGAIN BEEN KIDNAPPED, THIS TIME
^{IN JULY 1976}
BY THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY (ERP) GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION
AND HAD BEEN FREED DURING AUGUST, 1975 BY THE BUENOS AIRES
POLICE ~~AND~~ AFTER A VIOLENT SHOOTOUT IN BUENOS AIRES. (S)

Sent _____

M _____

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

PAGE THREE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROVINCE. (S) (U)

ON SEPTEMBER 12, 1975, Mrs. NORMAN INGREY, MOTHER OF VICTIM FRANK INGREY, ADVISED THAT AFTER HER SON'S KIDNAPPING ON APRIL 1, 1975, THE FAMILY, ACTING ON INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE KIDNAPPERS, ATTEMPTED TO MAKE A RANSOM PAYMENT IN SAN ISIDRO, BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE, ON APRIL 4, 1975; HOWEVER, THE RANSOM WAS NOT PICKED UP. MRS. INGREY NOTED THAT BETWEEN THE TIME OF THE ABORTIVE RANSOM PAYMENT AND THE IDENTIFICATION OF HER SON'S FINGERPRINTS ON SEPTEMBER 10, 1975, THERE HAD BEEN NO CONTACT WITH HER SON'S KIDNAPPERS. MRS. INGREY NOTED THAT BECAUSE HER SON'S BROTHER-IN-LAW/ ^{CHARLES "CARLITO" ROBERTS,} AND HER SON'S UNCLE MY MARRIAGE, CHARLES LOCKWOOD, ^{LOCKWOOD IN MAY 1971,} HAD BEEN KIDNAPPED BY THE MONTONEROS ORGANIZATION, ROBERTS FINANCIAL COMPANY EXECUTIVES APPROACHED ATTORNEYS WITH THE BUNGE & BORN INVESTMENT COMPANY, WHO AT THE TIME WERE ACTIVELY NEGOTIATING WITH THE MONTONEROS ^{Two BUNGE AND BORN EXECUTIVES,} ORGANIZATION FOR THE RELEASE OF JUAN AND JORGE BORN, IN ORDER TO USE THE GOOD OFFICES OF THE BUNGE AND BORN ATTORNEYS TO RE-ESTABLISH CONTACT WITH THE MONTONEROS, PRESUMED TO BE HER SON'S KIDNAPPERS.

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

~~SECRET~~

PAGE FOUR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MRS. INGNEY ADVISED THAT THE MONTONEROS DISCLAIMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INGNEY KIDNAPPING. (S)(U)

ACCORDING TO THE FIRST SOURCE, FPA RECORDS AND THE FILES OF OTHER ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES CONTAIN NO REFERENCE TO THE ACCUPACION ALBORADA. (S)(U)

A SECOND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ABROAD, WHO IS AN EXECUTIVE OF AN AMERICAN WIRE SERVICE IN ARGENTINA, ADVISED THAT AFTER THE DEATH OF ARGENTINE PRESIDENT JUAN DOMINGO PERON ON JULY 1, 1974, UP TO SEPTEMBER 10, 1975, 705 INDIVIDUALS WERE KILLED AS A RESULT OF THE MOUNTING POLITICAL VIOLENCE IN ARGENTINA. THE SOURCE NOTED THAT INCLUDED IN THE 705 VICTIMS WERE 75 POLICE OFFICERS AND 34 MILITARY PERSONNEL WHO LOST THEIR LIVES AS A RESULT OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES. THE SOURCE NOTED THAT A MORE ACCURATE FIGURE OF VICTIMS OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE IN ARGENTINA DURING THE ABOVE DESCRIBED PERIOD WOULD PROBABLY BE CLOSE TO 800 TO 850 ^{CONSIDERING} ^{who} INDIVIDUALS DISAPPEARED AND WHO NEVER HAVE BEEN HEARD FROM AGAIN PRESUMABLY WERE VICTIMS OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE.

~~SECRET~~

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PAGE FIVE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CLASSIFIED BY 5931, XGDS-2 INDEFINITE.~~

ADMINISTRATIVE. FIRST [CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ABROAD IS
COMISARIO GENERAL PEDRO BRUNO GIACOMELLO, CHIEF OF CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATIONS, FPA.] (~~S~~) (U)

SECOND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ABROAD IS MORTON ROSEMBLUM,
BUENOS AIRES ^{Bureau} CHIEF, ASSOCIATED PRESS.

COORDINATED LOCALLY.

END

~~SECRET~~

First and Third pages missing

~~SECRET~~

PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BUE 109-2; 109-103

THAT FPA BOMB SQUAD EXPERTS WERE UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHAT TYPE EXPLOSIVE DEVICE WAS UTILIZED AND THAT FPA INVESTIGATION HAS FAILED TO ESTABLISH THE REASON FOR THE BOMBING, SPECIFICALLY WHETHER THE JAPANESE EMBASSY OR THE AUSTRALIAN EMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE MAY HAVE BEEN THE ACTUAL TARGETS OF THE BOMB. SOURCE NOTED THAT THE UNIVERSITY OF BELGRANO HAS NOT BEEN THE RECENT SCENE OF ANY STUDENT DISORDERS AND THUS IF THE UNIVERSITY OF BELGRANO WAS THE TARGET OF THE BOMBINGS, THE MOTIVE IS NOT CLEAR. (S) (U)

SOURCE REPORTED THAT ON 9/8/75 THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT DECLARED THE MONTONERO GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION ILLEGAL, PLACING IT IN THE SAME CATEGORY WITH THE TROTSKYITE GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION, PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY (ERP). SOURCE NOTED THAT AT ONE TIME THE MONTONEROS CONSTITUTED A LEGAL POLITICAL ENTITY IN ARGENTINA AND IN FACT HAD SUPPORTED THE RETURN OF DECEASED ARGENTINE PRESIDENT ~~WENERERH~~ JUAN DOMINGO PERON TO POWER IN 1973. (S) (U) (S)

THE SOURCE NOTED THAT ALMOST ONE YEAR TO THE DAY PRIOR TO THE MONTONEROS BEING DECLARED ILLEGAL BY THE ARGENTINE (S) (U) (S)

END PAGE TWO

~~SECRET~~

9/18/75

CODE

~~SECRET~~

CABLE

URGENT (PRIORITY)

TO: DIRECTOR (109-12-201) NR 150 -18
LEGAT BRASILIA NR 138 -18
FROM: LEGAT, BUENOS AIRES (109-2) (109-103)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS; IS - ARGENTINA; ARGENTINE
TERRORIST ACTIVITIES; FPM - ARGENTINA.

A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ABROAD, WHO IS A RANKING OFFICIAL
WITH THE ARGENTINE ARMY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, PROVIDED THE
FOLLOWING INFORMATION ON SEPTEMBER 18, 1975: (S) (U)

ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1975, MEMBERS OF THE ARGENTINE TERRORIST
ORGANIZATION, THE EJERCITO DE LIBERACION (ARMY OF LIBERATION),
AUGUST 22ND FACTION, ASSASSINATED THE CHIEF OF INTELLIGENCE
OF THE ARGENTINE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE, RETIRED AIR FORCE VICE
COMMODORE ROLANDO SEGUNDO SILEON. SILEON WAS ASSASSINATED
FOUR BLOCKS FROM HIS RESIDENCE IN A SMALL COMMERCIAL ESTAB-
LISHMENT LOCATED IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO A LARGE RAILROAD
STATION AND BUS TERMINAL. SILEON, WHO RETIRED FROM THE
ARGENTINE AIR FORCE IN 1970, WORKED AS AN ADVISOR ON POLICE
MATTERS TO THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE PERIOD
FEBRUARY, 1971, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1973, WHEN HE TOOK UP (S) (U)

1 - [80-205] (VALIN) (S) (U)
1 - 80-29 (EMILIO REY)

RWS:jn

(4)

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DECLASSIFY ON: 25A 11k
Argentina Project

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

109-103-304

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO

BUE 109-2; 109-103

HIS PRESENT POSITION AT THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE. THE ARMY OF LIBERATION, AUGUST 22ND FACTION, IS A TERRORIST ORGANIZATION THAT HAD BELONGED TO THE TROTSKYITE GUERRILLA GROUP, THE PEOPLES REVOLUTIONARY ARMY (ERP), BUT BROKE AWAY FROM THE LATTER GROUP SINCE THE ERP WAS NOT CARRYING OUT SUFFICIENT VIOLENT GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES TO TOPPLE THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT. ~~(S)~~ (U)

A SECOND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ABROAD, WHO IS AN EXECUTIVE WITH THE BANK OF BOSTON, PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ON SEPTEMBER 18, 1975:

REACTING TO THE MOUNTING POLITICAL TERRORIST CAMPAIGN IN ARGENTINA, THE BANK OF BOSTON HEADQUARTERS IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ORDERED THE IMMEDIATE TRANSFER OF A BANK OF BOSTON OFFICIAL, CARTER GEORGE, WHO HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO BUENOS AIRES FOR THE PAST NINETEEN YEARS.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 5931 XGDS-2 INDEFINITE.~~

ADMINISTRATIVE - [FIRST SOURCE IS COLONEL ALBERTO VALIN, CHIEF, ARGENTINE ARMY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, ~~(S)~~ SECOND SOURCE IS SECURITY, EMILIO RAMON REY (NA), DIRECTOR OF/BANK OF BOSTON, BUENOS AIRES. (U)

COORDINATED LOCALLY.

END.

~~SECRET~~

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9/22/75

SECRET

CODE

CABLE

URGENT (PRIORITY)

5-1-01
CLASSIFIED BY 39063 ELL/PCE/OL
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X-1-6
Argentina Project

TO: DIRECTOR (109-12-201) NR. -22
LEGAT BRASILIA NR. -22

FROM: LEGAT BUENOS AIRES (109-2)(109-103)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOREIGN POLITICAL EM MATTERS - ARGENTINA; IS - ARGENTINA;
ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES; FPM - ARGENTINA.

ON SEPTEMBER 21, 1975, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ABROAD, WHO
IS AN OFFICIAL WITH THE BUENOS AIRES PROVINCIAL POLICE, MADE
AVAILABLE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

ON SEPTEMBER 20, 1975, IT WAS ESTABLISHED THAT AN UNIDENTI-
FIED BODY DISCOVERED ON SEPTEMBER 3, 1975, IN AVELLANEDA,
BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE, JUST OUTSIDE THE FEDERAL CAPITAL, WAS
THAT OF JACK BECHT, A DUTCH CITIZEN, WHO HAD BEEN STAYING AT
THE BUENOS AIRES SHERATON HOTEL, WHILE IN ARGENTINA ON ASSIGN-
MENT FROM THE FOKKER AIRCRAFT CORPORATION. THE VICTIM HAD BEEN
SHOT IN THE CHEST AND DIED IMMEDIATELY. THE BUENOS AIRES PROVINCIAL
POLICE AND THE FEDERAL POLICE OF ARGENTINA HAVE ELIMINATED
ROBBERY AS A MOTIVE FOR BECHT'S ASSASSINATION. TO DATE NO

1 - SO [DE BALDRICH] (S)(u)
RWS:jn
(3)

DECLASSIFIED BY 39063 ELL/PCE/OL
ON 5-1-01
Argentina Project

10-305

~~SECRET~~

PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BUE 109-2; 109-103

TERRORIST ORGANIZATION HAS CLAIMED CREDIT FOR THE ASSASSINATION.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 5931 XGDS-2 INDEFINITE.~~

ADMINISTRATIVE - SOURCE IS COMISARIO MAYOR OSVALDO
DE BALDRICH, CHIEF OF INTELLIGENCE, BUENOS AIRES PROVINCIAL
POLICE. (S) (U)

END.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECRET

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, a.i.

9/22/75

LEGAL ATTACHE ROBERT W. SCHERRER

ASSASSINATION OF JACK BECHT
FOKKER AIRCRAFT COMPANY

5-1-01
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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6
Argentinian Project

As reported in the local press, captioned individual, a 33-year old Dutch citizen, disappeared in Buenos Aires on 9/2/75.

Becht had been staying at the Sheraton Hotel and had stored a large volume of money in a safe deposit box at the hotel.

On 9/3/75, a body was discovered in Avellaneda, Buenos Aires Province, just outside the Federal Capital. The cause of death was gunshot wounds in the chest area. Fingerprints taken from the body were searched through files of the appropriate police agencies in La Plata and the Federal Capital with negative results. Police recovered money and jewelry from the victim and therefore eliminated robbery as a motive for the killing.

No personal papers were discovered on the body; however, a key was located which contained no identification or information of origin; however, police experts ascertained the key belonged to some form of bank safety deposit box. Investigation finally established that the key belonged to a Sheraton Hotel safe deposit box belonging to Becht. It was thus ascertained that the body discovered on 9/3/75 was that of Becht.

On 9/22/75, an official of the Federal Police of Argentina (FPA) advised that in connection with the Becht disappearance and murder, no communique or other form of communication was established with the Fokker Company in Buenos Aires. The source reported that no terrorist group took credit (S) (U)

cc: 1 - Addressee
1 - Ambassador Briefing Book
1 - POL
1 - POL-R
1 - SY
1 - Economic Counsellor

2 - Bue (109-103)

(1 - 80-87)

[Crovetto] (S)

RWS:gjk

(8)

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Classified by 5931

Exempt from General Declassification
Schedule of Executive Order 11652
Exemption Category 5B(2)

Automatically declassified on Indefinite

SECRET

109-103-306

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: ASSASSINATION OF JACK BECHT
FOKKER AIRCRAFT COMPANY

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
for the Becht slaying through the usual channels. Source advised that ~~the~~ investigation established that Becht had been acting as a playboy around Buenos Aires and had been frequently seen in the company of a very attractive blonde woman during the past several weeks. Source advised the FPA are attempting to locate this woman and are convinced that the Becht slaying will be resolved after the woman is located. Police suspect the motive for the Becht slaying was extortion or a crime of passion. The source advised the FPA are relatively certain that Becht's murder had nothing to do with any terrorist group. According to the source, contrary to press reports, victim was not abducted from the Sheraton Hotel. (S) (U)

2*

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~~5/1/01~~
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DECLASSIFY ON: ~~25X 1, 6~~
Argentina Project

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~(S)~~ (U)
109-103-309

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE AMBASSADOR

9/24/75

LEGAL ATTACHE ROBERT W. SCHERRER

~~SECRET~~

ARGENTINE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

Cordoba was the center on 9/23/75 of several activities against U. S. business interests in that city.

During the early morning hours of 9/23/75, terrorists planted a powerful bomb at the office of the Xerox Corporation. [A Federal Police of Argentina source reported] (S) (U) that the Federal Police of Argentina (FPA) Resident Agency in Cordoba advised there were no personal injuries and moderate material damage as a result of the bomb.

An official of the Transax Company, a subsidiary of the Ford Motor Company in Cordoba, who had been kidnapped by terrorists on 9/12/75, was released unharmed in Cordoba during morning of 9/23/75. in the immediate location of the Transax Plant. [An FPA source advised that the victim, JULIO ANDRES CESAR, was given an ultimatum along with three other Transax executives to leave Argentina within 48 hours or they would be killed.] (S) (U)

5-2-01

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SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 5B(2)
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DECLASSIFIED BY 39063ELW/BCE/PC
ON 5-1-01

Argentina Project

- 1 - Addressee
- 1 - Buenos Aires (109-103)
- RWS:jn
- (2)

~~SECRET~~

109-103-310

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE AMBASSADOR
VIA DCM

9/26/75

~~SECRET~~

LEGAL ATTACHE ROBERT W. SCHERRER

EJERCITO REVOLUCIONARIO DEL PUERTO RICO
(PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY) (ERP)

~~SECRET~~

On 9/25/75, an official of the Federal Police of Argentina (FPA) provided the following information: (S) (U)

On 9/24/75, the FPA was advised that the Army Intelligence Service (SIE) had developed sensitive information from a penetration agent in the ERP indicating that the ERP was planning the assassination of an FPA official and a Buenos Aires Provincial Police (BAPP) official during the weekend of 9/27-28/75. (S) (U)

Specific identities of the FPA and BAPP officials targeted for assassination were provided by the SIE to the FPA and the BAPP, in order that discreet security measures could be taken by the targeted officials. (S) (U)

The foregoing information should not be discussed with any foreign officials including those of the Argentine Government.

1 - Addressee

1 - POL/R

1 - SY

3 - Buenos Aires

(1 - 109-38(ERP)

(1 - 109-103)

(1 - 80-84(POIRE)) (S) (U)

RWS:jn

(6)

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EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 5B(2)
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON INDOT

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CLASSIFIED BY 39063ELW/BCE/26
DECLASSIFY ON 25X 1,6
Argentina Project

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

109-103-311

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE AMBASSADOR
VIA DCM

10/1/75

LEGAL ATTACHE ROBERT W. SCHERRER

~~DECLASSIFIED BY 39063ELW/BSG/PC~~
ON 5-1-01

Argentina Project

INFORMATION ON THREAT AGAINST U. S. PERSONNEL

Reference Montevideo Telegram 3379 under the above caption.

On 10/1/75, I contacted Comisario Mayor BESTEIRO, Deputy Director, Department of Federal Security, Federal Police of Argentina (FPA), with regard to the information contained in referenced Montevideo Telegram.

Comisario Mayor BESTEIRO categorically denied that the FPA had any information indicating that members of any terrorist organization were planning to travel to Montevideo in order to carry out kidnappings of U. S. personnel. Additionally, Comisario Mayor BESTEIRO, after checking with Comisario Inspector ANTONIO VICTOR MAYORIN, Chief of Foreign Affairs, FPA, stated that no officials from the Montevideo Police Department had been personally in touch with the FPA in Buenos Aires during the past month. Comisario Mayor BESTEIRO stated that the FPA had not recently utilized the services of any female Spanish national, who was a member of an Argentine terrorist organization.

Comisario Mayor BESTEIRO noted that information appearing in today's news media indicating that three Uruguayan extremists had been detained by the FPA, specifically MARIO ISIDORO, EDEN MAYO, and ANTONIO TOMAS ECHENIQUE, had been detained over one week ago and were members of a Uruguayan Communist organization known as the Revolutionary Party. Comisario Mayor BESTEIRO stated that these individuals were not planning the kidnapping of U. S. personnel in Buenos Aires or Montevideo.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Classified by 5931~~

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~~Schedule of Executive Order 11652~~

~~Exemption Category 5B(2)~~

~~Automatically declassified on INET~~

- 1 - Addressee
- 1 - POL
- 1 - POL/R
- 1 - SY
- 1 - DAO
- 1 - DEA
- 1 - Mil Grp
- 2 - Buenos Aires
 - (1 - 66-50)
 - (1 - 109-103)

RWS
RWS:jn (9)

109-103-321

INFORMATION ON THREAT AGAINST U. S. PERSONNEL

Comisario Mayor BESTEIRO stated that he would alert police personnel at Aereoparque and the usual river crossings to be on the lookout for any suspicious individuals traveling to Montevideo.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ)
DATE: 11-9-94 Pgs 1+2

10/2/75

CODE

~~SECRET~~

CABLE

URGENT (PRIORITY)

TO: DIRECTOR(109-12-201)NR. / 17 / -02
FROM: LEGAT BUENOS AIRES (109-2)(109-103)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS; IS - ARGENTINA; ARGENTINE
TERRORIST ACTIVITIES; FPM - ARGENTINA.

ON OCTOBER 2, 1975, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ABROAD, WHO IS
AN OFFICIAL OF THE BUENOS AIRES PROVINCIAL POLICE (BAPP) ADVISED
THAT BAPP OFFICER SEGUNDO C. BARRIONUEVO WAS BRUTALLY ASSASSINATED
OUTSIDE OF HIS RESIDENCE IN BUENOS AIRES ON OCTOBER 1, 1975,
BY MEMBERS OF THE ARGENTINE GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION, PEOPLES
REVOLUTIONARY ARMY (ERP).

A SECOND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ABROAD, WHO IS AN OFFICIAL
OF THE FEDERAL POLICE OF ARGENTINA (FPA) ADVISED THAT DURING
MORNING OF OCTOBER 1, 1975, AN FPA CRUISER WAS MACHINEGUNNED
IN THE VICINITY OF AN ARGENTINE NVAL INSTALLATION IN BUENOS
AIRES. THIS SOURCE ADVISED THAT FPA OFFICERS OCCUPYING THE
CRUISER MIRACULOUSLY ESCAPED UNHARMED. (S) (U)

ON OCTOBER 2, 1975, THE LAST REMAINING AMERICAN EXECUTIVE
OF THE STERLING DRUG COMPANY WAS ORDERED OUT OF ARGENTINA BY

1 - 109-38 (ERP) (U)
1 - SO-CROVETTO (S)
RWS:jn (4)

5-1-61
CLASSIFIED BY 39063 ELM/BCE/06
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6
Argentina Project

109-12-322

~~SECRET~~

PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BUE 109-2; 109-103

HIS COMPANY BECAUSE OF THE TERRORIST THREAT.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 5931 AGDS-2 INDEFINITE~~

ADMINISTRATIVE - FIRST SOURCE IS COMISARIO GENERAL ANGEL
DEGASTALDI, DEPUTY CHIEF, BAPP. (~~S~~)(U)

SECOND SOURCE IS COMISARIO GENERAL JORGE CROVETTO,
DIRECTOR OF FEDERAL SECURITY, FPA. (~~S~~)(U)

COORDINATED LOCALLY.

END.

~~SECRET~~

10/10/75

TO: MR. ADAMS
MR. KOLOMBATOVIC
MR. CLAWSON

The Federal Police of Argentina advised that during the afternoon of October 9, 1975, an individual known as Sabat, a political cartoonist, together with Samuel Oliver, the Director of the Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes, and Daniel Martinez, the Secretary General of the Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes, were abducted by unidentified individuals as they stood conversing in the vicinity of the University of Buenos Aires Law School in the Federal Capital.

The Federal Police of Argentina advise that witnesses claim that the unknown subjects who abducted the above named individuals apparently were not after Sabat but took him along to avoid problems during the abduction of the two Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes officials with whom Sabat was conversing at the time of the abduction.

- 1 - Adams
- 1 - Kolombatovic
- 1 - Clawson
- 1 - Buenos Aires (109-103)

RWS RWS:jn 1- 64-91 SUB A
(4)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-1-91 BY 3326 JELW/BCE/DL
Argentina Project

RWS
109-103-327

10/10/75

TO: MR. ADAMS
MR. KOLOMBATOVIC
MR. CLAWSON

For your information, the political cartoonist and officials of the Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes who were abducted by unidentified individuals during the afternoon of 10/9/75, were extralegally detained by the Federal Police of Argentine (FPA) Drug Squad. The political cartoonist was released; however, the two Bellas Artes officials are being held and were legally charged on 10/10/75.

During the early morning of 10/10/75, unidentified individuals fired upon the facade, from a speeding car, at the building housing the United Arab Republic and Thailand Embassy. No terrorist organization has yet taken credit for this action.

The FPA advised that it is anticipated that the Chilean leftists who have occupied the United Nations offices in Buenos Aires since 10/6/75, will depart Argentina at approximately 5:00 P.M. this evening via Swissair to an undetermined location. It is noted that the Argentine Government has refused to negotiate with the terrorists but have allowed the United Nations to carry out negotiations based on the fact that the United Nations office is considered by the Argentine Government as a sovereign situs.

1 - Adams
1 - Kolombatovic
1 - Clawson
2 - Buenos Aires (109-103)
(1 - 64-91 Sub A)
RWS:gjk
(5)

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Argentina Project

109-103-328

10/25-95
CLASSIFIED BY: SP6ag/cal
REASON: 1.5 (B) (D)
DECLASSIFY ON: X (S) (6)

10/28/75

~~SECRET~~

TELETYPE Appeal # 90-0377 URGENT-PRIORITY

TO: DIRECTOR (109-12-201) NR. 193 -28
FROM: LEGAT BUENOS AIRES (109-2) (109-103)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-ARGENTINA; IS-ARGENTINA; ARGENTINE
TERRORIST ACTIVITIES; FPM-ARGENTINA.

TWO CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES ABROAD WHO ARE [OFFICIALS OF THE
INTELLIGENCE SERVICES OF THE FEDERAL POLICE OF ARGENTINA (FPA) AND]
THE BUENOS AIRES PROVINCIAL POLICE (BAPP) PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING
SUMMARY OF RECENT TERRORIST ACTIVITIES IN ARGENTINA:

ON OCTOBER 23, 1975, TERRORISTS IN CORDOBA, ARGENTINA
ATTEMPTED TO KIDNAP EDUARDO J. JOHNES, THE DIRECTOR OF LABOR
RELATIONS OF THE TRANSAX COMPANY, A SUBSIDIARY OF THE FORD MOTOR
COMPANY. THE TERRORISTS ATTEMPTED TO INTERCEPT JOHNES AS HE
WAS RETURNING TO HIS SUBURBAN CORDOBA RESIDENCE; HOWEVER,
JOHNES ESCAPED UNHARMED AFTER A VIOLENT SHOOT-OUT BETWEEN THE
TERRORISTS AND HIS GUARDS, WHO WERE ACCOMPANYING HIM.

6 - Bue (109-2) (1 - 109-103) (80-87) (80-185)
(1 - 105-NEW Ismael Jacinto Haiek)
(1 - 105-1089 Arab Terrorists Activities)

RWS:gjk
(8)

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3-1-01
CLASSIFIED BY 34063ELW/BCE/PC
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1/6
Argentinian Project

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109-103-335

~~SECRET~~

PAGE TWO
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DURING THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 20, 1975 THE BAPP ARRESTED A 30-YEAR OLD ARGENTINE CITIZEN, ISMAEL JACINTO HAIK, WHO WAS OPERATING A PRINTING SHOP AND SHORT WAVE RADIO STATION FOR THE MONTONERO ARGENTINE GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION. AT THE TIME OF HIS ARREST, HAIK HAD TWO PUBLICATIONS, "CUESTIONES ARABES" ("ARAB QUESTIONS") AND "LA VOZ DE PALESTINA" ("THE VOICE OF PALESTINE") IN HIS POSSESSION. DURING INTERROGATION, HAIK ADMITTED HE HAD BEEN A MEMBER OF A PALESTINIAN TERRORIST GROUP.

DURING THE LATE EVENING OF OCTOBER 23, 1975, TERRORISTS ATTEMPTED TO ASSASSINATE COMISARIO GENERAL HORACIO ALBERTO ROJAS, THE FPA DEPUTY CHIEF, WHO WAS RETURNING TO HIS RESIDENCE FROM FPA HEADQUARTERS. AN HOUR LONG FIRE FIGHT ENSUED DURING WHICH ROJAS' BODYGUARDS MANAGED TO HOLD OFF THE TERRORISTS UNTIL FPA REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED ON THE SCENE. ROJAS ESCAPED WITHOUT INJURY.

MEMBERS OF THE ARGENTINE TERRORIST ORGANIZATION, PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY-AUGUST 22 FACTION, ASSASSINATED RETIRED ARGENTINE AIR FORCE COLONEL ARTURO LEOPOLDO LONGINOTTI NEAR HIS RESIDENCE IN SUBURBAN CASTELAR ON OCTOBER 26, 1975. COLONEL

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

PAGE THREE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LONGINOTTI'S SON WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED BY HIS FATHER'S ASSASSINS WHEN HE ATTEMPTED TO COME TO THE DEFENSE OF HIS FATHER.

DURING THE EARLY MORNING OF OCTOBER 26, 1975, MEMBERS OF THE MONTONEROS AMBUSHED TWO BAPP CRUISERS IN SAN ISIDRO, BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE UTILIZING AUTOMATIC WEAPONS AND HAND GRENADES. FOUR BAPP OFFICERS DIED IN THE FIRE FIGHT.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT KIDNAPPINGS ALSO TOOK PLACE IN THE GREATER BUENOS AIRES AREA DURING THE PERIOD OCTOBER 23-27, 1975. ON OCTOBER 23, 1975, REBECA MADANES DE FRIEDENTHAL, AN ARGENTINE MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FATE TIRE COMPANY, WAS KIDNAPPED WHILE EN ROUTE FROM HER RESIDENCE TO THE FATE PLANT. SHE WAS RELEASED ON OCTOBER 27, 1975, AFTER A LARGE RANSOM HAD BEEN PAID. .ON OCTOBER 24, 1975, ARTURO R. BULLRICH, A WEALTHY ARGENTINE CATTLE BREEDER AND BUSINESS MAN, WAS KIDNAPPED BY TERRORISTS. ON OCTOBER 27, 1975, FRANZ MITZ, A WEST GERMAN CITIZEN AND THE DIRECTOR OF PRODUCTION FOR THE MERCEDES BENZ COMPANY, WAS KIDNAPPED BY THE MONTONERO GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 5931, XGDS-2, INDEFINITE.~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

PAGE ~~THREE~~ FOUR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE. [SOURCES ARE COMISARIO GENERAL JORGE (U)
CROVETTO, ~~(S)~~ DIRECTOR OF FEDERAL SECURITY, FPA ~~(S)~~ AND COMISARIO MAYOR
OSVALDO DE BALDRICH, CHIEF OF INTELLIGENCE, BAPP. ~~(S)~~ (U)

COORDINATED LOCALLY.

END

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

11/14/75

LEGAL ATTACHE ROBERT W. SCHERRER

DECLASSIFIED BY 39063ELW/CE/DC
ON 5-2-01

EJERCITO REVOLUCIONARIO DEL PUEBLO (ERP)

Argentina Project

On 11/14/75, a source who has provided reliable information in the past, disclosed the following information:

On or about 10/27/75, (first name unknown) Buganem, an official of the Disco supermarket chain, was kidnapped by captioned organization. It is noted that Buganem acquired the Rockefeller Minimax supermarket chain from the IBEC Corporation and subsequently sold one half interest of the Minimax operation to Disco, while donating the other half to the Minimax workers. A ransom equivalent to one million dollars was paid to the ERP for Buganem's release and he was turned loose on 11/7/75 in Villa Rosa.

Buganem, after being released, disclosed that the ERP kept him chained to a bed, feeding him solid food only once a day at lunchtime. As a result of this restricted diet, he lost eleven kilos in weight and was physically and mentally at the breaking point upon being released. Buganem disclosed that during his captivity, the ERP conducted a People's Tribunal during which he was condemned to death for exploiting Minimax and Disco workers. He was told that his death sentence would be commuted after one million dollars' ransom was paid and that he leave Argentina within forty-eight hours after his release. Buganem also disclosed that Alberto Urani and Eduardo Firpo, Sr., two other Disco officials, were also tried in absentia by the ERP and condemned to death. It is noted that Eduardo Firpo, Sr. was the Ministro de Hacienda during the period of the Revolucion Libertadora between the years 1955 and 1957. In

cc's: 1 - Addressee

1 - POL

1 - POL-R

1 - SY

1 - Econ Counsellor

3 - Bue (109-38-ERP)

(1-80-111

Eduardo Firpo

(109-103

Argentine

Terrorist

Activities)

RWS:gjk

1 - Ambassador's Briefing Book

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified By 3981

Exempt from General Declassification

Schedule of Executive Order 11652

Exemption Category 5B (2)(4)

Automatically declassified on Indefinite.

Rus

109-103 339

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: EJERCITO REVOLUCIONARIO DEL PUEBLO (ERP)

addition to his holdings in Disco, Firpo is an exclusive landowner and cattle breeder.

During the early part of the week of 11/10/75, an ERP communique was discovered among applications for employment at the Disco Personnel Office indicating that the ERP had sentenced Urani, Firpo, Sr., the latter's son, Martin Firpo, and the Disco Director of Personnel to death.

Approximately two weeks ago, the Federal Police of Argentina (FPA) Department of Federal Security, arrested a Disco female employee who had access to all Disco company financial records, as well as a thorough knowledge of the personal finances of Disco executives. The FPA informed Disco executives that the detained female employee was a member of the ERP. Notice of this individual's arrest appeared in the evening Buenos Aires press of 11/13/75. Disco employs off-duty members of SIDE in their Security Department and no formal "denuncia" of the Buganzena kidnapping and ransom was made to the FPA on the personal advice of the Director of SIDE.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TELEGRAM

4 Dec 75
1630

INDICATE
☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

FROM

AmEmbassy BUENOS AIRES

CLASSIFICATION

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

E.O. 11652:

TAGS:

SUBJECT:

N/A
PINS, AR
General Caceres Monie Assassinated

ACTION:

SecState WASHDC

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~ BUENOS AIRES 7960

Ref:

BA 1213 (1971)

AMB
POL-3
POL/R
ECOM
USIS
USDAO
MILGP-2
SCIAT
LEGAT
RF
CHRON

1. Terrorists ambushed and murdered (December 3) Retired
General Jorge Esteban Caceres Monie in Entre Rios Province.

Caceres' wife was accompanying him in the truck and was
kidnapped. Her bullet-ridden body was found this morning,
(Dec. 4).

2. General Caceres Monie was Commander of the Gendarmerie
in 1969 and was Chief of Federal Police from 1970 until 1972.

Following the assassination of Second Army Corps Commander,
General Juan Carlos Sanchez, Caceres Monie took over that
job in Rosario.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

3. As cable being typed XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

HILL

[Handwritten signature]

109-103-345

DRAFTED BY:

POL:RMartin:mg

DRAFTING DATE

12/4/75

TEL. EXT.

121

CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:

POL:WSSmith

CLEARANCES:

USIS:MO'rien

AMB:RCHILL

DCM:JJMontlor

CONTROL: 7899
5 DEC 75
1600

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TELEGRAM

INDICATE
☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

FROM
Amembassy BUENOS AIRES

CLASSIFICATION
~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

E.O. 11652: N/A
TAGS: PINS, PINT, AR
SUBJECT: Left-Right Vengeance Killings

ACTION: Secstate WASHDC PRIORITY

INFO USCINCSO ROUTINE
Amembassy LA PAZ ROUTINE
Amembassy LIMA
~~USCINCSO FOR POLAD ROUTINE~~

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~ BUENOS AIRES 7999

Ref a) BA-7960, b) BA-7930

USCINCSO ALSO FOR POLAD

AMB
POL-3
POL/R
ECOM
USIS
USDAO
MILGP-2
SCIAT
LEGAT
RF
CHRON

1. Montoneros reportedly have claimed credit for brutal slaying of Gen Caceres Monie and his wife (see ref a--wife's murder particularly senseless and savage; she apparently was strangled and then shot). Right-wing extremists wasted no time in retaliating. Nine students, Peruvians and Bolivians as well as Argentines, were selected at random and pulled out of student hostel in Cordoba yesterday (Dec 4) by right-wing extremists calling themselves "Caceres Monie Liberators of America." Gagged and bound bodies of students (probably none of whom had anything to do with deaths of Caceres Monie and wife) were found dumped by side of road half an hour later.

2. Meanwhile, CGT, Senate and other institutions have expressed

DRAFTED BY: RMartin
POL:WSSmith:cc

DRAFTING DATE
12/5/75

TEL. EXT.
128

109-103-348
CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:
AMBASSADOR ROBERT C. HILL

CLEARANCES:

DAO:PACoughlin (in draft)

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
DEC 9 1975

LEGAL ATTACHE - BUENOS AIRES

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

CLASSIFICATION

profound outrage over murder of Gen and Mrs. Caceres Monie and have issued statements condemning violence of left and right. Mrs. Peron reportedly chaired meeting of Defense Council last night which focused on mounting wave of violence.

3. In another incident, police surprised four young people passing out ~~surprised four young people passing out~~ subversive literature to factory workers in industrial suburb of Buenos Aires. Police gave chase and in ensuing gun battle, two of the subversives (a boy and a girl) were killed. Other two escaped.

4. Death toll for past four days of political violence now stands at 32.

5. Comment: Left will now doubtless respond with additional murders and vicious circle will continue its upward spiral.


HILL

WBS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TELEGRAM

4 Dec 75
0900

INDICATE
☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

FROM
Amembassy BUENOS AIRES

CLASSIFICATION
~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

E.O. 11652: N/A
TAGS: PINS, AR
SUBJECT: Wave of Right-Wing Murders

ACTION: Secstate WASHDC

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~ Buenos Aires 7930

REF a) BA-8812 (12/1974), b) BA-5551, c) A-252

1. Twelve persons reportedly killed in Tucuman and Cordoba (Dec 1-2) in what appears to be wave of right-wing killings. Seven shattered bodies were found in Tucuman Dec 1 following detonation of bomb in back of truck. Unconfirmed press reports indicate victims were dead before being placed in vehicle and had hands tied behind backs. The 2:30 am blast occurred in the same location as and exactly one year after the assassination of Army Major Humberto Viola and his young daughter (reftel a). It obviously was meant in retribution.

2. Right-wing terrorists also machinegunned to death Arturo Lea Place, father of a 1972 "Trelew Massacre" victim (reftel b) in Tucuman (Dec 2). Place's attempt to hide in car failed and the entire family including a young daughter was killed.

3. Cordoba law student Mario Cabral was kidnapped and murdered

AMB
POL-3
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CHRON

*Believes
I
could be
Responsible*

*YR of mmr
75*

DRAFTED BY:
POL:RMartin:cc

CLEARANCES:

109-103-349

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
12/3/75	121
DEC 4 1975	
LEGAL ATTACHE-BUENOS AIRES	

CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:

POL:WSSmith

DCM:JJMont

AMB:ROH

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

Dec 2 by the right-wing group calling itself the "Captain
Viola Command."

4. Reportedly, violent deaths came to an additional five
people in Argentina on Dec 1, at least two of whom appear
to have been victims of right-wing terrorism.

5. Comment: Right-wing terrorism, as suggested in ref c,
is obviously on the upswing again.

HILL



12/24/75

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CABLE

IMMEDIATE

~~SECRET~~

5-2-01
CLASSIFIED BY 39063 FICW/BCF/DC
DECLASSIFY ON 25X 1,6

Argentina Project
-24 UTK Buenos Aires

TO: DIRECTOR

NR.

FROM: LEGAT BUENOS AIRES (109-2) (109-103)

~~SECRET~~

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-ARGENTINA; IS-ARGENTINA; ARGENTINE
TERRORIST ACTIVITIES.

ON DECEMBER 23, 1975, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ABROAD WHO IS
A RANKING OFFICIAL OF THE ARGENTINE ARMY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
(AIS), PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: (S) (U)

ARGENTINE
THE ARGENTINE ARMY AIS, THROUGH SEVERAL PENETRATION
SOURCES IN THE MONTONERO GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION, ASCERTAINED
THAT THE MONTONEROS HAD SCHEDULED AN ATTACK AGAINST AN ARGENTINE
ARMY ARSENAL LOCATED IN MONTE CHINGOLO, BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE
(BAP), DURING THE AFTERNOON OF DECEMBER 23, 1975. THE SOURCE
ADVISED THAT THE ARGENTINE ARMY PREPARED AN AMBUSH AND WAITED
FOR THE MONTONEROS TO CARRY OUT THEIR PLANNED ACTION. AT
APPROXIMATELY 7:00 PM, DECEMBER 23, 1975, SEVERAL GROUPS OF
MONTONEROS NUMBERING IN EXCESS OF 100 INDIVIDUALS, BEGAN A
COORDINATED ATTACK AGAINST THE MONTE CHINGOLO ARSENAL. ADDITIONALLY (U) (S)

3 - Bue (109-2)

(1) - 109-103)

(1 - 80- 205

[Col. Valin) (S) (U)

RWS:gjk

(3)

109-103-351

PAGE TWO

~~SECRET~~

OTHER DIVERSIONARY ATTACKS WERE CARRIED OUT AGAINST VARIOUS OTHER POLICE AND ARMY INSTALLATIONS IN BAP. (~~S~~) (U)

THE ARGENTINE ARMY ROUTED THE MONTONEROS, KILLING OVER SIXTY AND WOUNDING AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF TERRORISTS. ADDITIONALLY, NUMEROUS PRISONERS WERE TAKEN. (~~S~~) (U)

THE SOURCE ADVISED THAT THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED ACTION BY THE ARGENTINE ARMY WAS THE MOST SEVERE BLOW EVER DEALT TO ARGENTINE TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS SINCE 1970. (~~S~~) (U)

~~CLASSIFIED BY 5931, XGDS-2.~~

ADMINISTRATIVE. ~~XXXXX~~ THE SOURCE IS COL. ALBERTO VALIN, CHIEF, AIS. (~~S~~) (U)

COORDINATED LOCALLY.

END.

~~SECRET~~